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☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

INDIAN NAMES.

Ye say—they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave:
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forest where they roamed,
Thier rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow,
Like ocean's surge is curled;
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world;
Where red Missouri bringeth
Rich tribute from the West:
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say—their come-like cabins,
That clustered o'er the vale,
Has disappeared as withered leaves
Before the autumn's gale;
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore;
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it
Within her lordly crown,
And broad Ohio bears it,
Amid his young renown:
Connecticut hath wreathed it,
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse
Through all her ancient caves.

The Dead Letter Office.—During a single year, in addition to some $50,000 in money returned to its lawful owners, there have been found in the letters and restored, drafts, checks and other valuable papers amounting to three and a half millions of dollars. In the greater number of instances dead letters which have thus been returned to the department, have failed to reach their destination in due course by reason of misdirection. This may doubtless be attributed to the hurry in which the banks and large merchantile houses close up their correspondence for the day. One bank sends a letter covering paper amounting to thousands of dollars—inside the package is addressed to Nashville, outside to New Orleans. Another heavy remittance is directed to Troy, New York, without any address whatever on the inside. A third package was directed on the outside to Louisville, Kentucky, the inside direction to New Orleans.

Distinction.—A Roman ecclesiastic, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A Cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well-known peculiarity of his guest, saying to him that he had an important question to propose; he asked, "Is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptise in soup?" "I make a distinction," said the priest. "If you ask, is it lawful to baptize in soup in general, I say no! If you ask, if it is lawful to baptize in your excellency's soup, I say yes! for there is really no difference between it and water."

A Plucky Senator.—The Hon. William Chapell, a member of the Wisconsin Senate, received $10,000 of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad bribe, two years ago, and was active in corrupting his legislative associates. The Senate, at its recent session, voted, 21 to 5, that he was guilty, and 18 to 9 that he was unworthy of a seat in the body. He however, retained his seat. A mass meeting at Watertown where he resides, held without distinction of party, unanimously requested him to resign. He refused. The Common Council of that city, a majority being his political friends, made a similar request by a vote of 7 to 5, but Mr. C would not comply. As this plucky Senator will be remembered in history it is proper to record that he emerged from this State, and was for many years a citizen of Rochester.—*N. Y. Times.*

Our Efficient Government.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, (democratic authority,) says: 'It is an admitted fact, and one that will be little credit to the character of government, for efficiency and discretion, that our naval establishment, costing, as it does, ten millions a year, does not afford a vessel that is suitable for the purpose of attacking and taking the little British sloop, the Styx, with its one gun and thirty men.'

Leavenworth, May 28th, —More recent accounts from the South fully substantiate the previous reports of murders committed in Lynn county.

Col. Monroe's corps encamped at Walnut creek on Wednesday night, fifty miles distant, and the column was progressing finely

Col. May's column marched this morning.

Intolerance.—Norway has a population of about a million and a quarter. The inhabitants are nominally Protestant.—There is not a Roman Catholic church or priest in the whole land. Neither a Jew or Jesuit is allowed by the constitution to set foot on the soil.

The Richest Man in England.—He is the Marquis of Westminster. His wealth is estimated at £21,000,000 sterling, or $105,000,000, and his annual income at £700,000.

GREAT RACE IN CALIFORNIA.

Early in March last, says the Alta Californian, of the 5th, a match was made between certain parties in this city, of whom the celebrated rider, Jack Powers, was one, that he would make 150 miles over the Union Course in eight consecutive hours. The stakes were $2,500 a side, $1,000 forfeit. Powers left this city on the steamer Senator for Santa Barbara, on the 5th of March, for the purpose of selecting his horses, which were to be entirely Californian stock.

In due time he returned by land with his selected horses, which were driven up by himself and two hired Californians.—From the date of his arrival, great interest has been manifested in the result, and for several days back the rider has been "rehearsing," as a musical man expresses it, and had got his animals into perfect trim. A great deal might be said as to the relative merits of this feat, which is unprecedented in the annals of the turf.

In brief, this is summed up as follows.—That the distance of 250 miles in ten consecutive hours is said to have been done by the English jockey, Mr. Spollingford, and that Mr. Osbaldistone has certainly accomplished 250 miles in ten hours. It should be remembered, however, that these feats were effected with the best blooded stock of England; whereas, that of Mr. Powers is by the native Mustang stock of California, not crossed with any other breed. Thus, had the whole eight hours been occupied in this race, there could have been no comparison with the above instances, as the animals used were entirely dissimilar in breed and reputation. But when we take into consideration the fact that this distance was yesterday accomplished in six hours and forty-three minutes, all comparison ceases, and the fact stands unrivalled in the sporting calendar.

The race, which has been the great theme of conversation during the past ten days, took place on Sunday, as advertised, over the Union Course. About three thousand persons collected, and all arrangements having been completed, Powers got off at nine o'clock. He rode easily, and with his body bent slightly forward, after the manner of a California *vaquera*. His weight was 150 pounds, and of the saddle and accouterments about forty more. The saddles used were of the California make, with tapadillas, machillas, &c., &c. He used 24 horses in the race, most of which belonged to himself.

The first few miles were done with horses tendered him by several rancheros, who were anxious to have their horses perform part of the play. These, of course, were the most splendid animals the country could produce. A great number of native Californians were on the ground, who manifested the greatest pride in the triumph of the California stock. The first sixty miles were done in two hours and thirty minutes. Powers dismounted seventy-two times during the race. The furthest any one horse was ridden at a time was four miles, and the least distance one mile. He ran at top speed the whole distance. On taking a new horse, he would spring from the saddle, run a few steps, to stretch his legs, and immediately vault into the saddle of the animal which awaited him. Attendants sometimes made the rounds with him, tendering him drink, and receiving his orders.

About the one hundred and thirtieth mile a little "shenanigan" was perpetrated for the benefit of those behind the curtain. Powers, up to that time, had ridden without difficulty, and sat in his saddle like a monument. He now began to spit blood, and was taken with a sudden weakness in the abdomen, which seemed to communicate itself to his legs. Doubters now began to bet against Powers, which was all that was desired, and considerable sums were put up by those who considered (mistaken ones) the game as over. The only blood vessel which was ruptured was a small sheep's bladder, which was filled with the sanguinary fluid. The story of its being claret is a fiction.

At this juncture, his friends cheered him on with encouraging words, clapping him on the back as though they feared for the result, and abjuring him—'Keep up, Jack,' 'Stick to it, old fellow,' &c., all of which was of course admissible, and part of the play. The entire distance (150 miles) was accomplished in 6 hours and 43 minutes, the rider coming in perfectly fresh, and making an extra mile in 2 minutes and 28 seconds, to display his condition. Tremendous cheers were given as he mounted the judge's stand, and addressed the throng who pressed around to hear him.

He publicly offered to bet $5,000 that he would ride 50 miles in 2 hours; and that no other man in California could perform the feat he had just accomplished; and another, that he would accomplish the 150 miles in 5 hours, with English or American stock, to which there was no response. The average time of the race is within a fraction of 23 miles an hour. Powers does not hesitate to assert that he can make much better time than the above. He is a spare built man, with full, sun-burnt face, heavy hair and whiskers, and a keen eye. The party with whom Powers is associated realize about $10,000 by the operation. Patrons of the turf count this as the greatest race of the kind on record.

Emancipation in Missouri.—The Missouri Democrat and the St. Louis Intelligencer have hitherto been the only newspaper advocates of emancipation in Missouri, but they are now joined by the Albany Courier, the Alexandria Delta, and the German paper in St. Louis, making five Missouri journals all in favor of making Missouri a free State.

Harvest in Texas.—The wheat harvest commenced in Texas on the 8th inst. In spite of the grasshoppers, some fields were yielding twenty-five bushels per acre, which is doing admirably for Texas, and would not be discreditable even to Illinois.

MORE PRO-SLAVERY MURDERS IN KANSAS.

From the Lawrence Republican Extra.

Lawrence, Sunday Morning, May 23, 10 o'clock, A. M.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following communication, just received from a gentleman whose character for veracity is unimpeachable:

Moneka, Linn Co., K. T., May 20.

Yesterday a party of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri came into the "Trading Post," situated on the military road leading from Fort Scott to Fort Leavenworth, where it crosses the Osage river, about three miles from the State line. They were not seen till they emerged from the timber, and rode up to the store. Here they took Mr. G. W. Andrew and John F. Campbell prisoners. They then started on the road towards Kansas City. They overtook here a Mr. Stillwell, from Sugar Mound, who was going up to the river for a load of provisions.

They took him prisoner, and ordered the other to get into his wagon and ride. In half a mile further they came to a missionary by the name of Rev. Charles Reed.—They ordered him into the wagon, and dismissed Andrews. They continued on for two miles and a half, when they had taken twelve men.

These men had been taken when at their work, without resistance, and unarmed, and had never been implicated in the troubles in Kansas. They were conservative men.

On arriving at a deep ravine, in a skirt of timber the commander called a halt—The prisoners were formed into a line, about five yards in advance of the horsemen.

The command was given to "Present Arms! Fire!" Every man dropped.—Four were killed dead; all but one of the others were badly wounded. The ruffians then wheeled their horses and galloped off. In a few minutes three of them returned and searched their victims for money.—They kicked the men, and rolled them over very roughly to see if they were dead.—Finding one only slightly wounded, a ruffian put a revolver to his ear and fired—remarking that he always found that the most certain shot he could make. He took the key of the safe out of Campbell's pocket, saying "there was money in that safe, and he would come back some night and get it.

The names of the killed are:

William Stillwell, of Sugar Mound, recently from Iowa. He is a young man, with a young and beautiful wife, and two young children. He felt perfectly safe, remarking to a companion that "he was a Free Mason," and it is said that a Free Mason, Dr. Hamilton, of Fort Scott, shot him. He was killed with a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with pistol balls, the charge entering his left breast. He was highly esteemed in this neighborhood, and his death will be avenged

Patrick Ross was an Irishman, and had been driven from his claim on the Little Osage, by the same gang.

Mr. Colpetzer was a farmer from Pennsylvania.

Michael Robison the same from Iowa.

John F. Campbell, a store keeper from Pennsylvania. He was a young man highly esteemed and had no family.

The wounded are William Hairgrove and his brother, Asa Hairgrove, formerly of Georgia, who came here to live in a free State. This is the head and front of their offending. Also, Rev. Charles Reed, a Baptist preacher from Wisconsin who moved into that place a week ago. He was badly wounded and crept into the woods and was not found till morning. Ames Hall and his brother, Austin Hall, who was not hurt, but fell from prudential reasons. Charles Snyder was slightly hurt in the leg and back.

The Ruffian band was led by Brockett, of Fort Scott, and accompanied by Dr. Hamilton and others of that place, who have made themselves notorious for two years past.

The murders were committed yesterday at 1 o'clock. The news spread like wildfire over the country, and before midnight three hundred armed men had assembled at the trading post. Scouts were sent into Missouri, but no clue could be found to their retreat. Most of the people in the State condemned the act, and were willing we should take them if we could. It is supposed the Ruffians are at Westport, and our men are now marching on that place, with the intention of taking them—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

The ruffians swear there shall be no crops raised in Linn county this year, so you will see the necessity of sending us some arms. Crowds of men assembled, who could not go for want of them. The old men were on hand to steady the boys, for it has come to this that every man must fight or run. I noticed Mr. Wattles, Rev. Mr. Addis, Mr. Arthur and several others of the old citizens and old men. A few of the timid may leave, but the general feeling is life or death in Kansas.

Advantages of Steam.—In Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, there are 420 Steam Engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing, and other purposes; the power of which is equal to the exertion of 100,000 able-bodied men, calculating seven men per horse power. When the prepared coal of this county was broken by hand, it then required three men for every ten tons of coal broken and cleaned, exclusive of the mining and raising; now an eighty horse engine will break, clean, and ship from 500 to 1000 tons of coal per day. A single first-class locomotive will do as much work in twelve hours on a good railroad as 2400 stout horses and 1000 teamsters on an ordinary turnpike road.

EVACUATION OF SALT LAKE CITY.

Correspondence of the Alta California.

Los Angeles, April 23, 1858.

There is some very interesting news from Utah. It comes through a party arrived at San Benardino in buckskin dresses, on the 20th inst. In the party were Messrs. D. Clark, D. Starks, J. Matthews, and others, recent residents of San Bernardino, and several old residents of Salt Lake.

Col. Kane, who appears to be acting as Commissioner, with powers to treat, after a conference with Brigham Young, had gone to Camp Scott, as Fort Bridger is now called. It was believed that the movements which followed were the results of his conferences with the conflicting parties.—Brigham Young has issued a circular to all his followers, commanding them not to fight, not even to oppose the Army of Gen. Johnston, and that as the army advances, they retire from the northern to the southern countries. He commands his people to avoid all contact with the soldiers, as it is not good for them to meet. With their wives, their little ones, and their herds, they are to vacate the country of Salt Lake, including the city, which is to be given up to the use of the soldiers, who are there ordered to erect a military post. This circular was seen and read by those gentlemen, but they did not bring one of them on.—When they left, the movement had already begun, and they assert that by this time the city is vacated, and the army of Gen. Cumming is in occupation.

All thoughts of war or of fighting are abandoned, and it is believed that peace will prevail from this time forth. There no longer exists among them any intention of destroying their property or leaving it, believing that for all losses they sustain in consequence of the occupation by the troops, they will have a claim upon the Government. The retiring population are to form colonies in the south, upon the Colorado, and Mohave; and in the valleys of the Sierra Nevada. Many of those who left San Bernardino were badly treated in Salt Lake, because they "came from hell."

It is said that the people have ceased to use sugar, tea coffee, and other articles which are considered indispensable in housekeeping, because these things are not to be had. There is also said to be scarcity of material for woman's clothing, and many of them go dressed in pants and coats.

The people of the southern settlements are almost in open rebellion against the Church. They are taxed so enormously for the support of their army that their substance is nearly eaten up. The tax amounts to 33 per cent. of their whole property.

A Brutal Prize Fight.

A brutal prize fight took place at Red Hook, near New York, on Sunday last. The parties were John Casey and Charley Ross, and the Tribune closes a detailed account of the disgraceful scene, thus:

The first round was fought, shy, both combatants acting on the defensive; but at length Casey rushed in and threw his man heavily, which called forth the plaudits of his backers.

Ross came up quickly to the scratch, and attempted to rush in, but was stopped by a blow in the face which sent him reeling, when he was again pounced upon by Casey and thrown head foremost to the earth, his opponent falling on top.

It was then quite apparent that Ross stood but a poor share of success, his pluck and perseverance being of little avail against the better training and greater strength of his adversary.

Fifty-three other rounds were thus fought. Ross being each time sent heavily down after a few parries and blows.

After the twenty-fotrth round, the friends of Ross begged him to desist and acknowledge himself conquered, but he sternly refused to comply, and again went to the scratch to receive still harder and prompter usage.

After the 50th round Ross was really helpless. His face was beaten almost to a jelly, both eyes were closed and he was covered with blood.

He still continued the fight, however, until after the 55th round, he was entirely exhausted and unable "to come to time."

When lifted from the ground he presented a shocking appearance. Casey was scarcely touched, the only bruise visible being a slight mark over the right eye.

Casey was of course declared the victor, amid the cheers of his friends, and the $200 (the fight was for $100 aside) was paid over to him.

Comment is of course unnecessary, but such brutal and bloody scenes are disgraceful in every point of view.

Right that it Should be So.—The Buffalo Express states that the verdict of the coroner's jury in the recent railroad massacre on the New York Central, charging the management with gross and culpable negligence, renders the individuals implicated liable at any moment to be arrested and subjected to a criminal prosecution, and if convicted to be punished by common malefactors. The effect of the verdict is also to render the managers liable to the stockholders for the amount of damage and losses sustained in consequence of the disaster, both as regards the damage to the road and its stock and to the injured individuals. The criminal law, as well as the civil, should be rigidly enforced, for the testimony of the employers of the company before the coroner shows a case of criminal negligence in the security of the lives of travellers such as previous railroad murders furnish no parallel to. An example should be made of New York Central management that will inaugurate a new era on that and on all roads similarly conducted.—[Cleveland Leader.

☞The population of Davenport is put down at 17,500; that of Rock Island at 9,500, and Moline 3,000.

SCENE IN A LOG CABIN.

It was nearly midnight of Saturday, that a passenger came to Col. ——, requesting him to go to the cabin of a settler, some three miles down the river, to see his daughter, a girl of fourteen, who was supposed to be dying. Col. ——, awoke me and asked me to accompany him, and I consented, taking with me the small package of medicine which I always carried in the forest; but I learned soon that there was no need of these, for her disease was past cure.

"She is a strange child," said the Colonel, "her father is a strange man. They live together alone on the bank of the river. They came here three years ago, and no one knows them. He has money, and is a keen shot. The child has been wasting away for a year past. I have seen her often, and she seems to be gifted with a marvellous intellect. She speaks sometimes as if inspired, and she seems to be the only hope of her father."

We reached the hut of the settlers in less than a half hour, and entered it reverently. The scene was one that cannot be easily forgotten. There were books, and evidences of luxury and taste, lying on the rude table in the centre. A guitar lay on the table near the small window, and the bed furniture, on which the dying girl lay, was as soft as the covering of a dying queen.

She was a fair child, with masses of long black hair lying over her pillow. Her eyes were dark and piercing, and as they met mine, she started slightly, but smiled and looked upward. I spoke a few words to her father; and turning to her, asked her if she knew her condition.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," said she, in a voice whose melody was like the sweetest toned Æolian. You may imagine that the answer startled me, and with a few words of like import, I turned from her! A half hour passed and she spoke in the same deep, rich, melodious voice:

"Father, I am cold; lie down beside me" and the old man lay down by his dying child and she twined her emaciated arms around his neck, and murmured in a dreamy voice, "Dear father, dear father."

"My child," said the old man, "doth the flood seem deep to thee?"

"Nay, father, for my soul is strong."

"Seest thou the thither shore?"

"I see it, father; and its banks are green with immortal verdure."

"Hearest thou the voices of its inhabitants?"

"I hear them, father, as the voices of angels falling from afar in the still and solemn night time, and they call me.—Her voice too, father—Oh, I heard it then!"

"Doth she speak to thee!"

"She speaketh in tones most heavenly!"

"Doth she smile!"

"An angel smile! But a cold, calm smile. But I am cold—cold—cold! Father, there's a mist in the room. You'll be lonely, lonely. Is this death, father?"

And she passed away.

☞Two young men of Louisville, were starting out to fight a duel the other day, having but one weapon, a double barreled shot gun. They proposed to take "crack about." Their blood-thirsty design was frustrated, as the police found them under way and took care of them.

Chief Justice Taney.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press*, says there is ground for the rumor that Chief Justice Taney is about to resign, and states that the names of Attorney General Black, Justice Ellis Lewis, Reverdy Johnson and James A. Bayard, are canvassed in connection with the position.

More Words.—The Hartford *Courant* says a dictionary is soon to be published which will contain ten thousand more words than any of its predecessors. We trust that the sale will be restricted to those not in the habit of making Congressional speeches.

Hon. Charles Sumner sailed for Europe in the Vanderbilt, in search of health. Though stronger than when he returned to this country in November last, he still finds himself unequal to the labors which press upon him while within the immediate sphere of Senatorial duty.

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

☞It is said that half of the milk sold in Cincinnati is a mixed compound of distillery swill and water, commingled with a little of the genuine article. The distilleries about the city sell a vast quantity of swill to dairymen, and it is worked up into milk for city consumption.

☞Brigham Young, in one of his late sermons, gives a curious account of his travelling four hundred miles by stage in '39, starting with only $13 50 in his pocket.—He states that, at every point, where he had expenses to pay, he found his pocket, on putting his hand into it, mysteriously and miraculously replenished. Is he quite sure that it was his own pocket he got his hand into?

☞The Pro-Slavery press says 'the Republican party lives on agitation;' and just that is what the Pro-Slavery party dies on—another illustration of the old adage, that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison."

☞Mr. President, said a member of a school committee out West, I rise to get up, and am not backward to come forward in the cause of education. Had it not been for education I might been as ignorant as yourself, Mr. President.

A RICH MAN'S PROGRESS IN LIFE.

The Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, with his wife, son and daughters, were among the passengers who left New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, in the Persia. Mr. Grinnell, says the *Albany Evening Journal*, expects to be absent from a year and a half to two years. Thirty years attention to business entitles him to the relaxation and enjoyments which a sojourn in Europe afford; though the city, its commerce, its institutions, its charities and its hospitalities, "could better spare" almost any other man.

Mr. Grinnell came to New York from New Bedford, quite a young man, more than thirty years ago, and entered the shipping house of the late Preserved Fish, with whom his elder brother, Mr. Henry Grinnell, was associated. There he soon afterward formed a business connection with Mr. Robert B. Minturn. Mr. Fish soon retired, and a few years afterwards Mr. Grinnell withdrew, both with ample fortunes. The house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., for more than a quarter of a century has maintained a commercial reputation, at home and abroad, for intelligence, integrity, enterprise and liberality, unsurpassed, unrivalled. Their pecuniary credit, like their personal honor, has ever been above suspicion and above reproach. Their ships have circumnavigated the globe, and their bills are honored by all the bankers in Christendom.

The business interest of this house has been one of uninterrupted success. Commercial knowledge, large experience, strict and methodical business habits, prompt execution of orders, uniform courtesy and kindness, superadded to an integrity which gave to a verbal promise the validity of a bond, has been rewarded with abundant prosperity. No year in its history, as we have reason to believe, has closed with a balance on the wrong side of their ledger. Had the desire for accumulation merely governed Moses H. Grinnell and Robert B. Minturn, their wealth would have been enormous. They are rich enough. But with them, they have lived for others—and others have shared liberally in their earnings. Like the brothers Cheeryble, while diligently acquiring wealth, they have been as diligently dispensing it through all the avenues and agencies which benevolence, philanthropy and Christianity have suggested.

☞Billy Bowlegs' speech, when 'glorious' in New Orleans, the other day, opened richly as follows: "I stand up here big chief, brave warrior. I kill heap your people before, I can do him again easy; give Billy seven good men to follow on the war track and he lick all the United States, scalp big father at Washington! Whoop!

☞An exciting foot race took place in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 15th inst., for $1,000 a side, between Shultz, of Kentucky, and Oslen, of Mississippi—distance one hundred and fifty yards. It was won by Shultz, by five feet and a half, time fifteen seconds. Some four or five thousand dollars changed hands on the occasion.

☞The news from Indiana and Illinois is that those States have been pretty much drowned out. The prairies are full of water. The constant and heavy rains have beaten down the grain, and rendered corn-planting almost impossible. Ohio is but little better off.

What Next?—An attempt is to be made to recover the million and a half of dollars that went down in the Central America, although she is sunk in water five-eighths of a mile deep, and in a spot that is ninety miles from land.

Mr. Crittenden has served more years in United States Senate, than any other person now in the Senate, and has been Attorney General under two Presidents—Harrison and Fillmore.

☞A man sentenced to be hung was visited by his wife, who said, 'My dear, would you like the children to see you executed? No, he replied. 'That's just like you' said she, 'you never wanted the children to have any enjoyment.'

☞Chief Justice Shaw, Mass. has decided that it is lawful for anybody, or any set of men, to seize and destroy liquor bill legally kept for sale. The decision creates a good deal of talk, and will probably be followed by the invasion and destruction of a good many liquor shops.

A Countryman sowing his ground—two smart fellows riding that way—one of them called to him with an insolent air:

'Well, honest fellow, 'tis your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor.

To which the countryman replied, 'Tis very likely, you may, for I am sowing hemp.

A New Paper in Africa.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Monrovia, resolved to establish a paper in Liberia for the benefit of their church and the country. It is to be called the *Liberia Christian Advocate.*

☞They mean to raise tall students out in Wisconsin. Its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

☞It has been said with justice, that the most solemn of birds was an owl, the most solemn of beasts is an ass, and the most solemn of men—an ass, too.

If you wish to dream of wedding rings and fruit cake, waltz with a book muslin dress stuffed with health and palpitation.

☞Great men never swell; it is only the three-cent individuals, who are salaried at the rate of three hundred dollars a year, and dine on potatoes and dried herrings.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW OF DIVORCE

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, now in session in Chicago, by a vote of three to one, has made an important decision upon the subject of marriage between parties divorced from other persons. The facts are this narrated in the Chicago *Times:*

A lady from Massachusetts came to Iowa, and soon after applied for a divorce, upon the ground that the conduct of her husband towards her had been so violent and unjust that she had to flee from his roof, and that though thus compelled by his conduct to quit his roof, he had refused to provide for her, and thus he had abandoned her. This application for divorce rested entirely upon her own testimony, and not being resisted, a decree was granted, divorcing her from her husband. Shortly after she and the Rev. Mr. Shields, of Des Moines, were married. The Presbytery of Des Moines took the matter into consideration, and while admitting the legality of the divorce, under the laws of Iowa, they decided that there had not been sufficient cause shown, in a scriptural point of view, to justify the parties marrying. Therefore they deposed Mr. Shields. The action of the Presbytery was reviewed by the Synod of Iowa, and they restored Mr. Shields to his ministerial functions. The Rev. Thompson Bird bro't the matter to the attention of the General Assembly upon a complaint against the action of the Synod, and the matter has been debated pro and con for several days. The result is as we have stated—the action of the Presbytery has been endorsed, and, consequently, that of the Synod disapproved. This action of the General Assembly cannot fail to attract great attention. It will have one good effect at least—it will prevent persons claiming to be religious from rushing, upon trivial causes, to the courts for divorces, and then rushing, with like haste, into matrimony.

THE BRIBERY IN WISCONSIN.

The bribery in Wisconsin has been taken up by the party press—the Republicans and Democrats alike trying to saddle the burden of corruption on each other's shoulders. The Cincinnati Commercial, an independent journal, thus assorts and divides the bribe:

Of the bribed Senators, nine were Democrats, who received $135,000, and three Republicans, who received $30,000. The only Senators who voted against the bill were six Republicans. They refused all offers of bribes.

In the Assembly, fifty-seven members received bribes as follows:

38 Dem. members received	260,000
19 Rep. " "	95,000

Seven members of the Assembly refused bribes; six of whom were Republicans, and one a Democrat. Of other State officers who received bribes, were:

A Rep. Governor,	$50,000
Dem. Comptroller,	10,000
Dem. Lt. Governor,	10,000
Dem. cl'k of Assembly,	5,000
Dem. ass't cl'k of Assembly,	10,000

To recapitulate, the account stands thus:

Number of Democratic members and State officers who were bribed is 51.

Amount received by them, ... $430,000

Number of Republican members and State officers bribed is 23.

Am't received by them, ... 175,000

The above exhibit is confined to the members and State officers. When we go beyond that, we find that the Democracy have fairly wallowed in corruption. To a moonshine Railroad, of which Gov. Barstow was President, $1,000,000 of La Crosse county bonds was given, as its share of the plunder, which was divided out by Barstow and his followers, he receiving $89,000, his private secretary $52,000, the editor of the Madison Argus, during Barstow's administration, $52,000, and so on. To other outside papers there was paid for their influence, $256,000; about $40,000 went to Republicans, and the rest to Democrats.

Verdict Against Hot Biscuit.—Dr. Bunting, who has been experimenting with Alexis St. Martin, the Frenchman, with a window in his stomach, through which can be seen all the processes of digestion, declares that hot bread never digests at all. It is tumbled about for some a long time, till it begins to ferment, when it is forced out with other useless debris. It never digests, and is never assimilated by the organs of nutrition. Its only effect is to produce dyspepsia.

☞A chimney built in 1793, in an old house on King street, Northampton, on being taken down, a few weeks since, furnished bricks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underpinning to the house, a cistern, eight piers in the cellar, and a drain three hundred feet long, besides a wagon load sold and a lot on hand.

Long Whistle.—The Marysville Herald gives the following account of something new under the sun, a whistling match:

A whistling match lately came off at Mokelumne Hill. Two whistlers commenced at 9 1-2 o'clock in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two the next morning, when one of them caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth in all sorts of shapes to get the "puckar" taken out of it. He allowed his lids felt like they was the toe of an old boot, with a large hole in it.

——A curious freak of nature in the shape of a log containing three different kinds of wood, white oak, maple and hickory all grown together in the most perfect manner, has been recently noticed at Hightstown, N. J.

——The extent of Territory, and variety of climate of the United States, may be realised in the fact that in certain parts of Texas the wheat crop is now ready for the scythe, while at the North it is just beginning to grow.

Revolution in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3d.

The following was posted in hand-bills around the city this morning.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:—After years of disorder, outrage, and unchecked assassination, the people, unable and unwilling either to bow down in unresisting submission to a set of ruffians, or to abandon the city in which their business, their social sympathies and their affections cluster, have at length risen in their might, have quietly taken possession of the Arsenal and buildings in the Jackson Square, and have established the head quarters of a Vigilance Committee, pledging each to the other to maintain the rights inviolably of every peaceful and law-abiding citizen; to restore public order, abate crime, and expel or punish, as they may determine, such notorious robbers and assassins as the arm of the law, has, either from the infidelity of its public servants or the inefficiency of the laws themselves, left unwhipt of justice. For the present, the ordinary machinery of police justice is superseded.

The Mayor and the Recorders, we understand, have yielded up the power they confess their inability to exercise for the preservation of the public peace and the preservation of property, and the Vigilance Committee will therefore provisionally act in their stead, administering to each and every malefactor the punishment due to his crimes, without heat, prejudice or political bias. All citizens who have sympathies with this movement, and who think the time has come when New Orleans shall be preserved like all other well ordered and civilized communities, will report themselves without delay at the principal office, where the character of this movement will be explained, and the determination of the people more fully made known. All has been done noiselessly thus far, and will continue noiselessly, dispassionately and justly; but the ruffians who have dyed our streets in the gore of unoffending citizens, and spread terror among the peaceable, orderly and well disposed, must leave or perish, as the people have determined.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.

The True Delta, extra, says that seven to eight hundred men were under arms at ten o'clock, and several arrests made. It is reported that opposition will be made, in which case a severe battle will ensue. Volunteers are still crowding up.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—The revolution broke out last night. The Vigilance Committee in large numbers, took possession of the arsenal in Jackson Square, and the prison this morning.

The Executive Committee call for all law and order people to aid them, and announce a determination to carry their measures out.

Nothing else has transpired yet.

Seven o'clock.—Cannons have been loaded and posted about the arsenal, and about two hundred armed men are on guard.

At eleven o'clock General Tracy's division of the militia was ordered out by the Mayor.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Half past eleven o'clock.—The Common Council is in secret session, with considerable confusion amongst them. There is a great excitement in the street. Council got possession of the Fist District Armory, but found only ten rounds of ammunition. A battle is expected this afternoon. More arrests have been made.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

One o'clock, P. M.—The Mayor and Council have gone to the Vigilance Committees headquarters to read the riot act.—The companies of militia are engaged in making cartridges. The Vigilance Committee have established signals; three guns are to be fired from the arsenal, and all supporters are invited to repair to the arsenal to resist attacks.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The Vigilance Committee is still triumphant. There has been no fight yet. Cotton-bales have been used for barricades and the streets torn up. The city forces are an unarmed rabble with no organization or head. The Mayor issued an order to take arms wherever they could be found. Acting on the order, the rabble broke open and seized the weapons in Kittridge's store. It is expected that the Vigilance Committee will seize the City Hall to-morrow. Bands of armed ruffians are parading the streets. The stores were closed this afternoon. The Vigilance Committee is supported by respectable citizens, and the municipal authority must succumb.

Later.—The fight is expected to-night; an immense gathering has assembled around the Vigilance Head-quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—The Mayor's forces are unorganized as yet. All is quiet. Great preparations are being made by all parties. The Vigilance Committee, Commander Major J. K. Duncan, late United States Army, is well organized and drilled.

The city papers are divided; the Picayune and Crescent favor the city; the True Delta and Delta favor the vigilance Committee; the rest are neutral. A crisis is expected to day. The excitement is increasing.—The Mayor has issued orders to arrest John Maginnis. If taken, they declare they will hang him. Mac takes it coolly.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Vigilance Committee is triumphant. The Mayor has resigned the municipal authority to the Vigilance Committee, and the city is quiet. The crowd has withdrawn from Canal street. The Vigilance Committee has appointed a special police of over 1000 men.

A rumor is current in the street that a compromise was effected by the city agreeing to deliver up twenty five noted ruffians to the Vigilance Committee, five hundred men on each side to be sworn in as a police.

The reporter of the associated press has been refused admittance in the City Hall.

Later.—2:45 P. M.—Fifty men with two cannons have just taken possession of Canal street, said to be organized by men marked by the Vigilance Committee for punishment.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Mayor having his life guaranteed, proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel where he met the council and was impeached, and H. M. Summers, President of the Board of Aldermen, was elected in his place. Col. Forno, Chief of Police, was dismissed, and Col. Jacques appointed in his place. The old police was re-organized, and A. T. Turner and C. B. Murry, reporters, were arrested by the special police of the city as dangerous characters, but were liberated on parole. Turner was re-arrested. It is rumored that the Sheriff has seized the ballot-boxes, if so, no election will be held to-day. The streets are seemingly quiet, but no man's life is safe outside the different barricades. An attack was made upon the Vigilance Committee on Saturday night. The Vigilance Committee lost four killed and wounded by the accidental discharge of a cannon during the confusion.

LATER.—The election has gone for the Americans. Gerard Stith is elected Mayor by a small majority. The Vigilants are still behind barricades; not half of them voted; they say they will carry out the resolutions to free the city of ruffians. There is great rejoicing in Lafayette square among the Stith party. The City is in an uproar.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4—The Secretary of War today received a telegraphic despatch from General Harney, dated Leavenworth, in which he says that the express has arrived, and reported that Gov. Cumming has been driven out of Salt Lake City. The despatch does not obtain full credence, for the reason that Gen Harney merely repeats a report, and does not communicate it as direct intelligence to himself. It is believed as probable that Gov. Cumming has returned to Fort Scott, for it is known to the Government that when he left there, contrary to the advice of General Johnston, he promised to be back in two weeks.

Mr. Bocock intends to morrow, if an opportunity occurs to renew his motion for the suspension of the rules of the House, in order to introduce the bill for the construction of ten sloops of war, which will probably prevail, as he has intimated his willingness that an amendment shall be offered from each side of the House before demanding the question.

WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Mr. Harris, of Illinois, denounced a personal statement made by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, as false, when Mr. Hughes called him a liar. Mr. Harris replied, it is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. Mr. Hughes subsequently sent a challenge to Mr. Harris, who promptly accepted it. Through the influence of the friends of both parties, the challenge was afterwards suspended or temporarily withdrawn for explanation, and late to night an arrangement was made by by which the offensive language was withdrawn by each in the order that it was uttered Thus the difficulties have been amicably adjusted.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It is understood that Mr. Sickles intends to introduce in the House, to-morrow, a bill authorizing merchant vessels to arm in order to protect themselves against search, visitation and detention, and to make captures of vessels to enforce it, to be condemned as prize, and authorizing the President to use the naval forces for the same purposes.

The President has signed the bill declaring the title to land warrants to rest in the widow, heirs or legatees, in all cases where proof was filed but the warrants not issued during the lifetime of the claimant, and makes them personal chattles. The warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, are assignable.

June 7—1 o'clock P. M.—The municipal election is progressing and so far has been quiet and orderly. The regular police and special officers are out in large numbers at all the precinct polls

LATEST.—Fights of short duration took place at several of the polls, but without serious results; but while officer Allen was attempting to arrest a disorderly young man named Richard Hurly he was knocked down with a stone near the Fourth Ward poll. On regaining his feet, he fired his revolver, one shot striking Hurly and dangerously wounding him. Officer Allen escaped to the City Hall with a crowd in hot pursuit of him. The mounted police arrived and quelled the outbreak. Mayor Magruder did all he could to pacify the excited crowd.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 5—A dispatch from St Joseph, Missouri, says that that section of country has been visited with one of the heaviest rain storms ever known. Platte, Grand and several other rivers overflowed their banks, doing immense damage to the crops, bridges, etc. The worst consequences are feared.

The Democrat has just received the following despatch dated Leavenworth June 3d. William Conseman arrived here last night from Fort Laramie; he states that Capt. Marcy's train had been cut off by the Mormons. Particulars will be given by mail.

The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d, and who read all the letters from Camp Scott of May 6th, that the news of Governer Cumming having been driven from Salt Lake City, is discredited. Letters from Camp Scott, of the latest date, mention no such event, and nothing was known there of what had transpired in the city, there being no official intercourse between Cumming and Johnston. Despatches from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Cass, received at Camp Scott subsequent to the departure of the mail on ot the 6th of May, say that the news of Cumming's expulsion was only derived from Mormon bearers. Those despatches are regarded as improbable. Information had reached Camp Scott that the supply of beef cattle from Oregon was close at hand and that Col. Hoffman was within seven to nine days march of the encampment.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Democrat's Leavenworth correspondent furnishes further details of Utah news. They contain nothing additional, excepting that the Mormons met by Gilbert going South had returned, to Salt Lake, and that Hoffman's command had advanced only about forty miles from the 1st to the 14th of May, and would not reach Camp Scott before the 10th or 15th of June. There is nothing futher in relation to the cutting off of Capt. Marcy's train.

More British Outrages.

BOSTON, June 7.—The brig Helen Jane and the schooner Citizen, which arrived yesterday, were boarded by a British war vessel, in the Gulf, but were civilly treated.

The Saratoga hotels opened for the season on the 1st inst.

BEAVER ARGUS

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

☞We have reason to believe that we were imposed upon last week, in making an announcement for Auditor. We supposed it to be made in good faith; but, satisfied now, that it was intended otherwise, we esteem it our duty to withdraw it at once. As we do not wish to countenance, nor be made a party to such reprehensible proceedings, we have only to say that if a similar attempt at imposition is made upon us hereafter, we shall deal out to the author or authors a merited exposure.

☞COURT commenced on Monday Rather a large crowd is in attendance. We learn, however, that a throng week, in the way of business is not anticipated. No cases of special interest were determined before we went to press.

☞Congress adjourns to-morrow. Monday last had been previously designated, but the fear that some important Appropriation bills could not be reached, necessitated an extension of a few days.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY!

The query at the head of this article perhaps never possessed more pertinency than it does at the present time. Extravagance has well nigh run mad. Every department of the General Government has been guilty of the most lavish and reckless expenditure of the public money. When Mr. Buchanan took charge of the National Treasury, he found within its vaults Twenty Five Millions of Dollars in gold. Before the lapse of a single year, every vestige of this large amount had disappeared, and the President asked, and Congress granted him permission to issue and put in circulation Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes. Since his induction into office, he has also derived from Custom Houses and Land Offices the full, round sum of Seventy Millions more. This too, has melted away, as if it had been but a dew-drop, and lo! the President presents himself again before Congress, and solicits, and will doubtless obtain, a Loan for an additional sum of Fifteen Millions!

Thus it is seen, that in the brief space of fifteen months, the enormous and almost incredible sum of One Hundred and Fifteen Millions Dollars has been expended! Not only this, but the Twenty Millions Treasury Notes, and the proposed Loan of Fifteen Millions, make an addition of THIRTY FIVE MILLIONS to the Public Debt of the Nation!

We well recollect a single year in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, when the Mexican War Debt run his expenditures up to Fifty Two Millions, what a vociferous outcery was made, from Maine to the Gulf, by the Democratic Press. Compare that year with a like period in the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and the most astonishing contrast is observable. In a time of profound peace, in the midst of no particular exigency, and with no entailed war debt, we find that the present Administration has not only absorbed all the available means of the Government, but has augmented the paper currency of the country, and is ready to resort to a loan which will tend to swell our already onerous National Debt to an almost fabulous amount.

Do the necessities of the public service require the outlay of such enormous sums? Has our population increased so rapidly as to justify the expenditures to run up from Forty Millions, per annum, under Mr. Fillmore, to nearly One Hundred Millions, for the same length of time, under Mr. Buchanan? Surely, surely not. Then, what becomes of the money? Has any of it been used to control elections in the different States? Has any of it been used in the effort to coin a fictitious sentiment in favor of the Lecompton fraud? or in tampering with Senators and Representatives, in order to force that infamous contrivance through the National Legislature? Has any of it been used in awarding lucrative contracts—creating new offices—or increasing the emoluments of partizan favorites?

Mr. Buchanan has heretofore been looked upon as an "old fogy," but the rate at which he has been progressing for some time, in seeking to thrust upon the people of Kansas a hated Constitution, without even saying by your leave," and in 'spiriting' away the public funds, unquestionably entitles him to the appellation of a 'fast' man. He went into the Presidential Chair with a high reputation for statesmanship, honesty, sagacity and experience; he bids fair to retire, at the close of his term, leaving behind him a load of falsified professions, and broken promises, and a monument of extravagance as enduring as brass.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF MR. MONTGOMERY.—On Saturday last the Democratic primary elections were held in Greene and Fayette counties. It is reported that the former gives 900, and the former 100, majority to Gen. Lazear. If this be so, Mr. Montgomery is doubtless defeated; as it will be almost impossible for him to overcome these majorities in the single county of Washington.

TICKET AGENT.—We learn that Thompson M. Johnson, Esq., has been appointed Ticket Agent for Beaver Station, on the River Railroad. Our citizens, generally, will rejoice that the position has been conferred upon so worthy an individual as Mr. J

"In Union there is Strength."

The signs of the times give cheering indications of a speedy and thorough union of all the elements opposed to the Lecompton Democracy. In New York, a movement headed by prominent Americans and Republicans, having this end in view, has been made, with a fair prospect of its complete accomplishment. It will be seen by referring to a correspondence in another column, that a similar move, by the proper Committees, has been made in this State. Should this act to the end be effected throughout the State, as we have little doubt it will be, and followed by a discreet and conciliatory Convention, and the nomination of a suitable State ticket, it will be a mighty stride in the right direction, and will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by every voter who desires to affix the seal of condemnation upon all who have aided, directly or remotely, in the attempt to strike down rights and privileges, the most inestimable to freemen, and thrust upon an unwilling people a Constitution marked by trickery and fraud, at every step, from its inception to its maturity. Hitherto unfortunate divisions have existed in the ranks of the opposition, by which the Democracy has never failed to reap substantial advantages. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere rejoicing that every thing looks auspicious, and gives abundant promise that a united Anti-Lecompton front will be presented in due time. When this is done, all doubt as to the ultimate result will have vanished, and the Keystone State will send up a voice, so loud, distinct and terrible that it will startle the nerves and disturb the slumbers of her recreant and unworthy sons.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Our Republican friends in Allegheny County met together last week and placed in nomination the following ticket:—Congress, (21st District) J. K. Moorhead; 22d Dist. Robert McKnight; Senator, J. P. Penny; Assembly, J. Herron Foster, E. H. Irish, D. E. Bayard, J. F. Zeller, R. P. McDowell; Sheriff, Jas. L. Graham; Prothonotary, D. Armstrong; Commissioner, Z. Patterson; Auditor, John M. Larimer; Coroner, C. B. Bostwick; Director of Poor, R. H. Davis

The Convention was unusually large.—The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the ticket gives general satisfaction. We expect to hear of some tall voting in our sister county, in October.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—Last week the Store of Mr. J. P. McKenzie, of New Brotherville, Beaver county, was entered, plundered, and then fired, and wholly consumed. Suspicion centered upon two boys residing in Allegheny City, supposed to have embarked in a skiff and floated down the river, landing opposite Economy, and lurking some time in the neighborhood. They were traced back to Allegheny, arrested, and now await a hearing. Mr. McKenzie is said to be a worthy and upright business man. The building and his entire stock of goods being totally destroyed, the loss falls upon him with crushing force. He is deserving of, as we have no doubt he will receive, the active and substantial sympathy of the public.

☞Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, recently deprived of his seat in Congress, for no other reason than to make room for a Democrat, announces his determination again to be a candidate. Being an able and experienced man, and having been wrongfully dealt with, he will doubtless be returned in October with a majority that will admit of no cavil.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—George Rush, Postmaster at Stewartstown, Allegheny County, was arrested on Friday last, by a U. S. officer, on a charge of robbing the mail. The evidence against him is clear and overwhelming

TEARING DOWN.—Workmen have been engaged during the past week in leveling the old Jail and Academy buildings.—When all the stone, brick and rubbish is removed, the appearance of the Diamond will be much improved.

BEAVER PRESBYTERY.—This body stands adjourned to meet in Little Beaver Church, on the Third Tuesday of June.

DECLINATIONS.

NEW CASTLE, June 1. 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe my name announced in your paper, as a candidate for Congressional nomination. To my friends in Beaver County, who have interested themselves in my behalf, I wish to return my grateful acknowledgments, for their kind intentions, and beg leave to say to them, that I am not a candidate, at this time. Yours, &c.,

JOHN W. WALLACE.

DARLINGTON, June 4. 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—While returning my sincere thanks to the friends who so kindly, and without my knowledge, announced my name in your paper, for nomination to the office of County Commissioner, I beg leave respectfully at this time, to decline being a candidate, finding after mature deliberation, that such a course on my part would be inconsistent, knowing that to the other side of the River belongs the right to the office. Having the interest of the party at heart, I do not wish to disturb its harmony by claiming an office to which my part of the County is not now entitled. Yours, &c.,

J. THORNTON BOYD.

☞DURING two hundred and thirty years after the foundation of Rome, it is stated no man attempted to leave his wife, nor any woman her husband. At the present moment there are two thousand people, from other States, sojourning in Indiana and Illinois, for the express purpose of getting rid of their wives and husbands.

JUDGE AGNEW'S CHARGE.

As considerable interest is taken in the new License question, we have no doubt the following opinion upon the subject, given by Judge Agnew in his charge at the Court now holding in Beaver, will secure for it a general perusal:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The duty of imparting useful information through a charge to the grand jury, upon matters of public concern, connected with the administration of law, from me only rests upon the Court. The recent legislation upon the subject of the sale of liquor seems to demand this of us now. For a third time, within a period of three years, has this subject undergone a change. Instability is bad, but uncertainty is worse; and such has been the mode of legislation, by alteration, addition and limited repeal, that it requires more than common patience and research, added to a large share of legal acumen, to adjust the numerous provisions and clauses of conflicting acts, and furnish a clear view of the law as it is.

The act of 1855 to *restrain* the sale of intoxicating liquors was obscure; that of 1856 to *regulate* the sale, less so, but was seriously defective. The act of 1858, (the last,) is a mere parasite, clinging to that of 1856, and to any others it may find to take root in. The imperfection in the act of 1856 seems to have grown out of a failure to see the difference between the keeping of a house for tippling, and the mere sale of liquors; or resulted from amendments leaving its parts incongruous.

In the early legislation of the province, the laws were directed against the *keeping* of inns, ale-houses, tippling and dram shops, without license. Hence the old form of indictment charged the keeping of the house as the substantial offence. In 1783 the legislation changed, and became directed against the act of selling without license. The first act in the early series was that of 1710, against unlicensed taverns, ale-houses, tippling houses, and dram shops. This was extended, by the act of 1721, to out of door places of sale, such as booths, &c. Without noticing intermediate laws, but coming down at once to the act of 1830 regulating inns and taverns, the 9th section prohibited the *sale* of vinous and spirituous liquors by less measure than one quart without license. This was followed by the revisers in the act of 1834. Under these laws the old form of indictment against tippling houses continued to be used, and this use sanctioned by inveterate custom, was on this ground ratified by decision in the *Com. vs Baird*, 4, *S & R*, 141.

Since the act of 1834, (modified as to the penalty by that of 1841,) there has been no law expressly prohibiting the sale of liquor without license, excepting that of 1855, which was repealed in express terms by the act of 1856. The acts of 1834 and 1841 have never been *expressly* repealed, and whether they are virtually depends upon their conflict, if any, with the provisions of the acts of 1850 and 1858. Singularly as it may seem, the acts of 1856 and 1858 do not expressly prohibit the *sale* of liquor without license, and if prohibited, it follows as an inference only, from the fact that those laws provide for the granting of licenses, or else because the act of 1834 is still in force. The authors of the act of 1856 thought they had provided a penalty in the 28th section, and so perhaps it is generally understood. But the fact is not so, the penalty in that section being affixed only to a sale *"contrary to the provisions of this law."* This therefore refers us to the other portions of the law to find the prohibited sales, and here we are met by the defect referred to, that the law has omitted to define what sales are unlawful, except those mentioned in the 2d, 3d, 5th, 28th and 32d sections, which apply merely to the restrictions upon the licenses of merchants, venders, brewers, distillers, and to druggists, apothecaries, mineral fountain keepers, and bottlers of cider, perry, &c.

No doubt the authors of the act of 1856 supposed the first section to be the prohibition to which the penalty of the 28th section was to apply But here occurs that want of discrimination between the keeping of a house for tippling and drinking, and the act of selling merely, before adverted to. The first section enacts that "it shall be unlawful to *keep or maintain* any *house, room*, or *place*, where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors of any admixtures thereof shall be sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided." But the 28th section simply declares "that any *sale* made of vinous, &c., liquors *contrary to the provision of this law* shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, &c." Thus in the first the *keeping* of a *place* where liquors are *either* sold or drank is the substantive offence; while in the 28th, the *sale* of liquors, whereever sold contrary to the provisions of the act, is the prohibited misdemeanor. A conviction under the former may take place when the keeper of a house suffers liquors to be habitually drank there, though there be no proof of sale. The terms "sold or drank" are disjunctive, and the object was to prohibit houses kept for the purpose of dramshops or tippling. The first section has its prototype in the act of 1710, while the 28th seems to have had its form in a recollection of the acts of 1834 and 1841. This distinction between keeping a house for an illegal purpose, and doing the illegal act itself, is clearly set forth by the late C. J. Gibson in *Updegraff vs. Com.* 6, *S & R*, 11, where the question arose on the sufficiency of an indictment. He therein adds to the common law exceptions of a common barrator, common scold, and keeper of a bawdy house, that of the keeper of a tippling house in this State and remarks "in the other two the *keeping of the house* seems in contemplation of law to be the gist of the offence; and that being an act of *continuous* nature, which cannot be limited to a single time or circumstance must therefore be stated generally; and the particular instances of unlawful conduct being necessary only to show the unlawful *purpose* for which the house is kept, need only be averred generally." Hence the old form of indictment against tippling houses (see 4 *S & R*, 141, *Lewis, C. L.*, 679,) charged the keeping of the house as the offence, and averred in general terms merely that the defendant did sell and deliver, or cause to be sold and delivered to *sundry* persons, *divers* quantities of rum, brandy, &c., which according to Updegraff's case would be insufficient and defective, if the particular act of sale and not the keeping of the house were the substantive offence. It is true that such an indictment under the acts against the sale of liquors was supported in *Baird vs. Com.* 4, *S & R*, 141, but not as *res integra*, as Justice Duncan remarks, but on the ground of long established usage. It will be observed that this decision merely sustains the indictment, which also charges a sale though in general terms, but does not decide that the keeping of a tippling house is identical with the offence of selling liquor. The words "where liquors are sold or drank" in the first section indicate the *purpose* merely for which the house is kept; while a single act of sale affords no legal presumption of purpose, whatever inference of fact a jury might draw from it; the keeping of the house being, in the language of Judge Gibson, "an act of a continuous nature, which cannot be limited to a *single* time or circumstance."

But the penalty in the 28th section provided against unlawful sales of liquor, not being applicable to the keeping of a drinkhouse, the question naturally is asked, how is the latter offence to be punished, the law having provided no penalty? There is no escape to ruinsellers, however, the common law principle being that when ever a statue prohibits an offence, but affixes no penalty, it is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court. 4 *Black Com.* 122 3; 12 *S & R* 216 17; 1 Barr, 228, Therefore, while the 28th section does not furnish the penalty, it affords a good guide in regulating the discretion which the common law gives.

The 11th section of the act of 1858 supplies and expressly repeals the 28th section of that of 1856. It declares the punishment for *"any unlawful sale,"* omitting the words *"contrary to the provisions of this law."* *All unlawful* sales are therefore punishable. But this leaves the inquiry still, *what* sales are unlawful?—This act, like its predecessor, furnishes no distinct answer, for it does not prohibit expressly sales without license. Perhaps we may presume or infer by construction, that all sales without license are unlawful, because it provides for the granting of licenses! But in criminal jurisprudence, this brings us into difficulty, for men are not to be punished by construction. Perhaps it may be said that the act of 1834, prohibiting unlicensed sales below a quart, is now in force, not having been expressly repealed, and especially since the act of 1858 returns to the quart limit, instead of the gallon, in the license to merchant venders.

Thus we are left, at the end of three years legislation upon this important subject, to discover by construction, or as best we can, what sales are unlawful, and in what law they are forbidden.

My attention has been drawn this morning, to the charge of an eminent judge in the middle of the State, in which the opinion is expressed that the repeal of the 28th section of the act of 1856, puts an end to all pending indictments. This is undoubtedly correct, as to all indictments founded upon any part of the law to which the 28th section is applicable. No sentence can be passed, even after conviction, under a repealed law. But, doubtless, the attention of the learned judge had not been called to the view I have just presented, that the penalty of the 28th section does not apply to the offence prohibited in the first section. The 11th section of the act of 1858, which provides for the punishment of unlawful sales, repeals only the 28th section of the act of 1856, and by the proviso declares it shall not be construed to repeal any act or part of an act punishing such unlawful sales, except the 28th section. There is nothing in the act of 1858 either expressly or impliedly repealing the first section of the act of 1856.—All indictments, therefore, founded on the first section, remain, and sentence will be passed on persons convicted, as heretofore. The conviction is not for the offence of the sale, but for the keeping of a house or place for the illegal purpose of selling or drinking, as I have already explained.

The act of 1858, we are sorry to say, is a backward step in the cause of temperance. We may specify some of its retrogressions.

It reduces the prices of licences, and thus makes the power to sell more easy.

It lowers the gallon limit of venders to a quart, and the five gallon limit of brewers and distillers to one gallon, thus enabling them to swell the tide of intemperance.

Eating houses are no longer under the control of the Court, or any restraining authority but any and every one may file his petition, without certificate or publication, and on the approval of his bond by the District Attorney and Treasurer, obtain his license.

The restriction upon retail selling by brewers is taken off, and they may now retail, by obtaining license in the mode provided for eating houses.

Persons obtaining merchants' and tavern licenses from the Court, and failing to take them out, cannot be punished for sales made within 15 days after the date of the license.

Lastly, the act of 1858 manifestly curtails the former powers of the Court. The first clause of the sixth section is peremptory, "that licenses to vend liquors as aforesaid shall be granted," &c. Modifying this to a certain extent, the first proviso immediately follows, declaring "that nothing here in contained shall prohibit the Court from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license" Then follows the second proviso, which takes away the discretion of the Court, which under the act of 1834, might be exercised "upon its own knowledge," under the act of 1850, "notwithstanding the petitioner had complied with all the legal formalities," and under the act of 1856, by hearing not only evidence, but "petitions, remonstrances and counsel."—The second proviso therefore enacts that "after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the Court shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant, in accordance with the evidence."

Thus the Court is bound to decide the case, not according to its own views of propriety, but according to the evidence before it, as in a matter of common litigation. And not only is the discretion of the Court thus limited, but no alac is the kind of evidence to be received. The act of 1856, providing that the Court might not only hear evidence, but receive also petitions and remonstrances, and hear counsel opposed to the application, was doubtless in the mind of the legislature in passing the act of 1858, which was hung to it. It is clear, therefore, that in rejecting the language of the former act, and in limiting the hearing and decision of the Court to the evidence only, the act of 1858 intended to limit the matter brought bofore the Court, to such evidence as bears on the particular application—that is, to such information or those facts which tend to make evident the subject of inquiry, to wit: the necessity of the tavern, the qualifications of the applicant, and the accommodations he has to entertain strangers and travelers. Hence petitions and remonstrances of a general character, setting forth no particular objections to the applicant himself, or his house, or in other words, the voice of the neighbors cannot be received. They are not evidence, and can afford no assistance to the Court in deciding all the legislature has chosen to submit to it, to wit: the facts of the particular application.

But through that broad discretion, which the Court was permitted to exercise under former laws, is thus narrowed down to a decision on the evidence submitted, the subject of inquiry is not changed. It is therefore still the duty of the Court to inquire, within the range of the evidence, whether the tavern is necessary, whether the applicant is sober and honest, and whether he has the house room and conveniences required for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

It is yet the duty of the Court to scrutinize the evidence, but the people will remember that they must furnish it, or the license must be granted. It will not do to fold the arms and say, as men often did, the Court knows all about it. Hereafter we are to know nothing outside of the evidence, and if that be not furnished by the neighbors interested, they need not call on Hercules. They themselves must first put shoulder to the wheel.

For the Beaver Argus.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND AUDITOR.

To the Tax Payers and Electors of Beaver County —

The number of aspirants for candidatorial honors before the Republican County Convention, opens a full field for choice as to *quantity* at least; as to the *quality* of the material it is unnecessary to express any opinion until called upon to signify a preference at our township primary meetings. For the Legislature the array is already imposing; now amounting to nine, all told; for the office of County Commissioner, six are now out, and, for aught we know, "the cry is still, *they come!*" For the office of County Auditor, however,—the least considered, although in some respects the most important,—so far but two names have been announced. But it is not as to the integrity, abilities or claims, *positive* or *comparative*, of any named that we would wish to speak; at this juncture we are willing to believe all *equally* honest and capable, and their claims in all respects equal and parallel. There are other matters, in connection with the two latter offices, to which we would for a few moments advert. In doing this we would address the Tax Payers and citizens of the County generally, irrespective of party, and with a view to the selections to be made by *both parties* thro' their respective county Conventions.

No doubt exists in the minds of those sufficiently informed, and sufficiently candid to acknowledge the truth, that the time has long since arrived when care should be exercised in the election of County Commissioner. The question, "Is he honest, is he capable?" should be investigated with more scrutinizing exactness than seems heretofore to have been bestowed upon it—judging by the several incumbents and by their acts throughout a series of years. That abuses have crept into the business of the office, many are aware—and some *know* its book will amply show the fact. Amongst these, the exorbiant amount of time unnecessarily consumed must have been apparent to the least interested observer. We do not speak solely of the last two years,—during the erection of the County *Penitentiary*,—[a work more *extensive* and *expensive*, in our opinion, than the necessities of the present, or of a long future are ever likely to require,—which, however beautiful and imposing in its exterior, is unfortunately so soon giving indications of insufficiency, either in plan or execution, (we think more likely the former,) two escapes from it having been already effected;—its entire fixtures, as we have been credibly informed, furnace, flues, pipes, &c., answering properly none of the functions for which designed; although, by the by, the whole affair has been a sufficiently prolific "nest egg" to some at least concerned in its conception and *incubation!*] We speak generally of the last seven or ten years past.

But it is not our intention to enter into a detailed specification of what we consider wrong; of charges by them for *personal expenses*, over and above the per diem pay allowed by law,—the latter being all they are entitled to, and greater in this county than allowed generally throughout the State; of per diem pay *smuggled* into the *"Incidental Expense"* account, and then covered up and hidden under the specious phrase of "expenses of appeals," falsifying thereby the true amount of time in their day pay account,—and which, though not done recently, *was* done at no very remote period of time;—of warrants for Commissioners' pay, drawn payable at some future indefinite period, with *interest from date*, under the equally specious pretext of *loans* to the County, which they were *not*, which they could *not* be, and to which account they were never placed;—a practice initiated within the last two years;—nor of the performance by them, (and that not in the most "workman-like manner,") of duties by law allotted exclusively to their Clerk,—*one* of the fruitful sources of the large amount of time consumed by them, under the pretext of business, at $2 00 *per diem*, which could be done by him in a *better and* more expeditious manner at a *more* moderate rate; while at the time they are thus employed, he is frequently comparatively idle. Of these and others we may, if required, enlarge more fully at some future time. For the present, all we wish is to call the attention of the tax-payers and voters of the county, to the necessity of selecting such men for candidates, *in both parties*, as they believe will discharge the duties of the trust to be confided to them, conscientiously, in conformity with law and their oaths, with a view solely to the interests of the people and of the county, and not with *"an eye single"* to the emoluments of the office and the number of *days* and *dollars* to be eked out in the course of the year. This *desideratum* effected, and the probability is, the *average of ability* will be about the same between the contesting candidates.

It was our intention to have spoken somewhat at large of the important though slighted office of County Auditor; but space and time will not at present admit.

Still, a few words *en passant*, and we have done. It would seem as if this office either from inability to appreciate its real importance, or from the action of politicians and parties, was destined ever to be nothing more than a "make weight" to balance off some more lucrative and desirable office, allotted to some other section or portion of the County. If one section has been less favored in the nominations than others, *County Auditor* is thrown in as a "sop to the whale" to keep down clamor and discontent. This is all wrong. As to some of the interests, (we might say all) with which the Board of Auditors is connected, it is one of the most important and responsible offices in the county. But the compensation attached is small, and with the majority of individuals it is as with the Indian divine, when asked how he could preach for such poor pay? he replied, "Poor pay, poor preach." So in this, the pay is poor, and generally the material furnished is in proportion. Few Auditors understand their duties,—some less when they leave, perhaps, than when they began,—and the fewest number seem to have any appreciation of the nature and *extent* of the powers conferred upon them for the full and legitimate discharge of the several requirements of law. When have they been known to "audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the Commissioners," as well as of the other officers designated by the act of Assembly? Never,—at least *not fully*, to our knowledge, within the past fifteen or twenty years, if not longer. And yet this is as much required of them as the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer, Sheriff and Coroner. See Purdon, 8th Ed. p. 174. These remarks of course do not apply to *all* within the term of our knowledge; as there have been among them, representing both parties, several very honorable and meritorious exceptions, in every respect competent and well qualified.

But enough for the present. We only trust that in the forthcoming nominations, more attention will be given to this, by presenting candidates properly and fully qualified, than has heretofore in most cases been devoted to their selection.

A CITIZEN.

STATE CONVENTION

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of Domestic industry; and who are in favor of the Sovereignty of the People over their own local concerns; of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President.
J. R. FLANIGEN, GEO. A. COFFEY, W. J. P. WHITE, Vice Presidents.
M. V. B. SUMMERS, J. R. LYNDALL, Secretaries.
Philadelphia, May 30, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention. By order of the State Committee.

LEM'L TODD, Ch'n A. R. S. Com.
Attest—EDWARD M'PHERSON, Sec.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania:

The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American Party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE,
Ch'n American State Committee.
CLEARFIELD, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive, and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

WM. B. THOMAS,
Ch'n Republican State Committee.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1958.

TWO MEN SUFFOCATED.—Two brothers, named Cornelius and James Gormley, the former thirty-seven years of age, and the other twenty-seven, were suffocated to death in Philadelphia on Wednesday, by being overcome with the foul air of a well in which they were engaged at work, and falling to the bottom of it. They were tapping the well to let off the foul air of an adjoining cesspool. While Cornelius was climbing on the side he was overcome by the air, and fell to the bottom, a distance of thirty feet. His brother James at once attempted to rescue him, when he met a similar fate. It was some time before the bodies were recovered, and as they were stretched side by side, upon two rough boards, they presented quite a melancholy sight. The affair created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood.

☞ Henry W. Pratt, the teller of the Fulton Bank, who robbed that institution of $12,000 was sentenced by the Worcester Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, to the House of Correction for eighteen months. On the same day, a man who had been convicted of a small robbery, from a dwelling, received a sentence of two years.

The hog cholera is very prevalent in the interior counties of Indiana.

The emancipation movement in Russia is going forward earnestly. Her serfs will all be free before those of our own land.

COUNTY CONVENTION

THE Republicans of Beaver county, and all others opposed to the policy of the National Administration, are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 1858.

at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the boroughs, and from 4 to 7 in the country districts, to nominate Delegates from Each Election District, to meet on the MONDAY following, (the 28th of June) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in Beaver, to nominate candidates for the several offices, to be supported at the ensuing October election. The County Committee at a recent meeting fixed the following as the delegate representation for the present year, the several districts are therefore requested to send delegates in accordance therewith:

Borough,	4	Big Beaver,	3
Brighton,	3	Chippewa,	3
Darlington,	4	Economy,	3
Fallston,	2	Frankfort,	3
Franklin,	2	Freedom, bor.	2
Freedom District,	2	Greene,	4
Hopewell,	3	Independence,	3
Industry,	3	Moon,	3
McGuire's,	3	Marion,	2
New Brighton,	4	New Sewickly,	3
North Sewickly,	3	Ohio,	3
Patterson,	2	Phillipsburg,	2
Pulaski,	2	Raccoon,	3
Rochester bor.	4	Rochester Dist.	2
South Beaver,	4		

JAS. DARRAGH, Ch'n Ex. Com.
May 10, 1858.

Announcements.

☞ We are requested to announce the names of the following persons, for the several offices subject to the decision of the County Convention, to be held on the 28th June.

Congress.

Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer.
ANTHONY HENDERSON, Lawrence.

Assembly.

ROBERT WALLACE, Big Beaver,
JACOB J. NOSS, Moon,
JOSEPH H. WILSON, Borough,
THOMAS M. TAYLOR, Rochester,
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, New Brighton.
JAMES DARRAGH, Shiron.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Darlington.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Economy Tp.
ALEX. R. THOMSON, Independence.

Commissioner.

WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon.
JOHN EWING, Greene.
JOHN MITCHELL, Greene.
JAMES SMITH, Raccoon.
ARTHUR SHEAL, Independence.
JAMES M'CALLISTER, Hopewell.
J. P. McKENZIE, "

Auditor.

ANDREW McDONALD, Hopewell.

Poor House Director.

HENRY GOEHRING, New Sewickly.
JOHN HESSEN, New Sewickly.

Trustees of Academy.

DAVID CRICHLOW, New Brighton,
JOHN R. YOUNG, Beaver.
RICHEY EAKIN, Brighton Tp.
Dr. DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom.
DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver.
Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Roch'str.
JOHN STILES, Rochester.

☞ Candidates will bear in mind, that an announcement, to insure insertion, must be accompanied by ONE DOLLAR.

☞ A Georgia paper states that Wm. H. Seward taught school in Putnam county, in that State, and there are many people now living who were his former pupils. They state that he used the lash with an unsparing hand, and was in the habit of thrashing his pupils right and left. Trumbull, who is now Republican Senator from Illinois, was also a schoolmaster in Georgia in early life, and first took out a license to practice law in Greenville in that State.

☞ Buyers of fashionable clothing for either men's or boy's wear are directed to the establishment of J. L. Carnaghan, Federal St., Allegheny City. His work will be found neatly cut and well trimmed and made. Fine piece goods of the newest styles kept on hand for custom work.

DIED—In Bridgewater, Pa., Friday evening, June 4th, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. ELIZA VERA, consort of Col. F. Vera, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Beaver Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & HENRY.]

FLOUR—℔ hundred weight,	2.25
WHEAT—℔ bushel,	70
CORN—℔ bushel,	40
RYE—℔ bushel,	40
OATS—℔ bushel,	25
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 37; Reds,	30
BUTTER—℔ lb	12
EGGS—℔ dozen,	7
BACON—Shoulders, 8; Sides, 9; Hams, 10	

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement (from the Philadelphia North American,) will show the prices of Flour and Grain, at the several places named, at the latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$4 37	105	71	38
New York,	4 25	112	74	40
Boston,	4 75	120	70	45
Baltimore,	4 37	105	64	35
Richmond,	4 50	100	58	36
Georgetown,	4 50	105	58	30
Alexandria,	4 50	105	58	30
Buffalo,	4 00	100	55	30
Cleveland,	3 50	90	48	30
Cincinnati,	3 50	90	40	30
Louisville,	3 50	90	30	30
New Orleans,	4 25	95	40	30
Pittsburgh,	3 75	95	40	38
Rochester,	4 00	90	40	40
Albany,	4 25	100	40	40

J. B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the first brick building west of the Western Star office, 3rd street. ap21 '58

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOW TO PROMOTE HEALTH.—American mothers are doomed to early graves, in consequence of their sedentary in-door employment. Every consideration of affection, duty, and the preservation of a healthy posterity should prompt the heads of families, and others, to assist in averting results so disastrous to the well-being of society at large. Thousands of house wives have recently found ample leisure for healthy, out-door exercise, by purchasing and using one of GROVER & BAKER'S Family Sewing Machines, by which they have been enabled to do all their sewing in a stronger and more beautiful style than they could have done by hand. The transition from the slavery of the needle to the joyous exercise of the largest liberty, has had the happiest effect upon the health and tempers of the fair possessors of the GROVER & BAKER machine, and every woman who is practically familiar with their value, regards them with great favor, as the only Missionary Agent that is at all likely to emancipate the sisterhood from the slavery of the needle.

☞ Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargment of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. For sale by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver; E. Bocking, Wheeling, Va., Gen'l Agent.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Chandler & Gillespei, Dentists, is this day, April 1st 1858, dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the above firm or to T. J. Chandler individually, will please call and settle on or before the 1st of July, after which our books will be left with a proper officer for collection.

The dental business will be continued at his old office, by T. J. Chandler, with all the recent improvements of the profession.

June 9th, 1858.

J. E. GORGAS, would respectfully announce to the citizens that he has opened a

Daguerrean Gallery.

over Dr. MURRAY'S, Dental Office, in BRIDGEWATER, where he is prepared to make Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., in an artistic manner, not to be excelled. He will remain but a short time.

June 9th, 1858.

CASH PAID FOR

EGGS,

By A. S. HARVEY.
June 9, 1858. Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—T. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—William M Hiester,
Dep. Sec. Com.—H L Dieffenbach,
Attorney General—John C. Knox,
Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, W A Porter, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H. Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—Joseph Strock.
High Constable—James H Dungan,
Council—James Allison, R. P. Roberts, Daniel Reisinger, Hugh Anderson, Joseph C Wilson
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, David Ramsey,
Watermen—O Cunningham, D Reisinger,
School Directors—Ind. Dis.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, W H McKenzie, Alfred G. McCreary, Washington Johnston, M. Weyand.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.
Lawrence—2d Monday February; 4th Monday May; 1st Monday September; 1st Monday December.
Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 4th Monday September; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.
Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 7 o'clock, A. M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 6 o'clock, P. M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A. M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A. M.
ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes,

Have concluded to remain permanently, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 191 Penn Street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA.

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastrites, Female complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, which need alone have no curative effects, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation, for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood, and its effects *only* in the lungs.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
May 31, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the office in the buildings of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of choosing Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. T. J. POWER, Sec.
Rochester, may 27, 1858.
[Star copy.]

Appointments.

DR. JACKSON
INDIAN PHYSICIAN
(Late of St. Louis) of Erie, Pa.,

May be consulted as follows—free of charge:
PITTSBURGH, Pa., St. Charles Hotel, Thursday June 24.
NEW BRIGHTON, Huron House, Friday June 25
NEW CASTLE, Leslie House, June 26 and 27.

Indian Botanic Remedies.

IN THE Treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart Nerves, Skin, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas or any or all diseases arising from impure blood, Female Weakness, and Female diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a *World wide reputation.*

REGULAR VISITS.—Dr. Jackson will make regular visits to a large number of the principal towns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly, once in from one to three months, a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure. It is difficult for any Physician to prescribe a course of medicine to effect a permanent and lasting cure by seeing his patient but once.

Invalids should mark well the time and call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept. If sick with any Chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to render a cure more protracted and difficult. Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lungs and Chest, by the use of the Stethescope, free of charge.

Dr. Jackson, will not prescribe without prospect of benefitting his patient. No false promises will be made, or expense incurred, without corresponding prospect of recovery.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up, and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the far west—analyses and compounds them himself.

Dr. Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease, and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be esteemed by the success attending his treatment.

Dr. Jackson, although paying special attention to Lung, Throat, Heart and Female disease, also invites to consultations in all Chronic diseases incident to the human system. Seeing many thousand cases every year, he is well prepared to give an opinion as to the curability of any case.

☞ No Charge for Consultation! ☜

P. S.—DR. JACKSON would say to all persons wishing to consult him by letter, they should direct to him at Erie, Pa., giving him a full statement of their case, and if they design to have medicine sent them by Express or otherwise that by enclosing a reasonable FEE, Medicines, with full instruction for their use, and advise, will be promptly forwarded. Dr. J. has in the past year treated a large number successfully; none of whom he has seen face to face—but when convenient he would advise all to consult him personaly. A. C. JACKSON,
May 26th, '58. Indian Botanic Physician.

Beaver Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution opened on the first Wednesday of May, and will continue five months.

It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to extend the course of instruction in the Seminary, so as to embrace not only the branches usually taught in similar institutions, but also as full and thorough a course of instruction in ANCIENT and MODERN LITERATURE, Mathematics and Natural Science, as is to be found in any collegiate institution in the State.

TERMS---Regular Course.

Board, room rent, &c., per session,	$50,00
Tuition, Preparatory Class,	6.00
Middle	8.00
Junior	10,00
Senior,	12,00
EXTRA BRANCHES	
Music on Piano, with use of instrum't	20,00
Drawing	5,00
Vocal music,	2 00
Oil painting,	14,00

For further particulars apply to
SAM'L DAVENPORT, Pres't.
Beaver, May 25.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Des Moines, Polk Co. Iowa, will practice in the several adjacent counties. Collections, Location of Land Warrants, and payment of Taxes promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK.	CINCINNATI.
W. Carpenter,	Jas. D. Lehmer,
Ide & Co.	PITTSBURG.
Draper, Clark & Co.	Hon. Moses Hampton,
PHILADELPHIA.	N. P. Fetterman, Esq.
Kramer, Work, Young,	CHICAGO.
Cooper, Lippencott, Coffin & Co.	Waid, Degget & Co.

March 18th, 1858.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON, JR.............WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
JOB PRINTERS,
No. 57, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

July Appointments.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Pa., Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, July 12th, 1858; Wellsville, O., U. S. Hotel, Saturday July 10th.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen, also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to build up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished.—Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

WELLSVILLE, Nov. 6th, 1857.

DR. TUBBS—SIR: Having been a patient of yours for the last three months, and received incalculable benefit, I freely give my experience for the benefit of sufferers. For three years I have been troubled with Indigestion, causing a souring of food, a feeling of weight, burning and distress at the stomach. For several months before you prescribed, it was rare indeed to take a meal without vomiting, suffering extremely. Even a small drink of water would be directly thrown up. I grew very weak, was feverish afternoons, sweat at night, until the clothing was dripping wet, breathing was short, and a cough set in. It was thought Consumption must soon be the result and end of my sufferings.

Very soon after beginning with your medicines I became better, and in one month vomiting, so constant before, ceased entirely. I can now eat the ordinary varieties of food with a good relish, and no subsequent pain or inconvenience; am much stronger feel well, and have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. The entire expense of the cure, which is beyond price to me, has been $8 75. Yours, Truly,
May 12, 1858. ELIZABETH DAVIDSON.

BACK AGAIN!
Mrs. R. Weaver,

HAVING re-opened her well-known SKY LIGHT GALLERY; in Wilson's Block,

New Brighton, Pa.,

Is now ready to furnish elegant and life-like

AMBROTYPES,

as heretofore, and also a new and much admired picture called the

OIL PHOTOGRAPH,

for taking which she has purchased a right.—This is a paper picture resembling a miniature Oil Painting, but it is softer and more beautiful.

☞ Pictures taken from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices low. Call soon.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cunningham, dec'd, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscribers in said township.

JAS. CUNNINGHAM,
DAVID FERGUSON,
Apr. 21, 1858. Exec'rs.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Attorney at Law.
NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds of conveyance and other instruments of writing executed in a style unsurpassed and seldom equalled. ☞ Office on the south east corner of the Diamond. (may20)

County and State Tax.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Tax for 1858, at the times and places designated below viz—

Borough,	June	10,	Treasurer's office,
Economy Tp.	"	17,	Breitenstein's,
Do	"	18,	Mrs. Bryan's,
New Sewickly,	"	22,	George Rouzer's,
Marion,	"	23,	George Hartzell's,
Franklin,	"	24,	W. & H. C. Phillis'
North Sewickly,	"	25,	N. Hazen's,
Big Beaver,	"	29,	Mrs. Miller's,
Darlington Bor.	"	30,	Boyd's Hotel,
Do Tp.	July	1,	James P. Dilworth's,
Chippewa,	"	2,	R. Douthitt's,
Hopewell,	"	6,	M'Kenzie's, Scottsv'le
Do & Independ.	"	7,	M'Callister's Store.
Independence,	"	8,	J. Holmes, Esq's,
Raccoon,	"	9,	David Ewing's,
Hookst'n & Greene	"	12,	Hall's Hotel,
Greene,	"	13,	Do
Hanover Tp.	"	14,	Mrs. McKinley's,
Do & Frankf't,	"	15,	Stevens' Hotel,
Do	"	16,	Hanover Village,

☞ Payment can be made in any adjoining township. WM. HENRY, *Treasurer.*
Beaver, April 7, 1858.

SORGHUM, or Chinese Sugar Cane, pure, at 25 cents per pound. JAS. WARDROP.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by Dr. O. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, Pa; Dr. S. SMITH, Bridgewater. Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent.

Bridgewater Foundery.

J. S. LEHMER & CO., Manufacturers of the celebrated

Crystal Palace Cook Stove.

Also, other Cooking and Parlor and Heating Stoves, GRATES, FRONTS, FENDERS, and every description of Iron Castings.
Bridgewater, March 30, 1858.

THOS. M'CREERY.............R. B. ANDERSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from Phil'a. consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweed, Prints, Lawns, Delanes, Deberges, Tissues, Fancy Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes; with a good selection of articles, which makes our assortment complete, and will be sold at a small profit, on cost.

ALL persons are respectfully requested to call at the old stand corner of main street and the Diamond.

M'CREERY & ANDERSON.
Beaver, April 14th 1858.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

GOULDS. 3d sale of lots, at Brighton will take place on the Premises, June 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The hour is chosen, to accommodate those who come by R. R. Cars.

On this occasion, lots will be sold from the *lower hundred acres, and "old-town plat"* of Jas Patterson, which lots have not been before offered. A map, and schedule of all the lots, with the *valuation* placed on *each* by James Patterson, 1852, and the *half price valuation* now placed on each and all, by M. T. C. Gould, will be hung up at the Court House for inspection, during Court week.

June 2d, 1858.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the undersigned, a young Cow, nearly black, the tip of the tail white; the owner will please call, prove property and pay expenses. C. EHRMANN, near Baden, Economy tp., Beaver Co. Pa
June 1, 1858.

DE LORMA IMBRIE,
Attorney at Law,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office on the North side of the Diamond

LOST.

IN Rochester or Bridgewater, on Thursday last, a large CAMEO BREAST PIN, with Gold Rim. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Toll House in Bridgewater, or at Stiles', or the Pavilion Hotel, Rochester
April 28, 1858.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of Stockholders, for the election of Directors of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Co., will be held at the office of the Company in Darlington, on Wednesday, May 19th, 1858. M HARTSHORN,
Darlington, Apr. 21, '58. President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

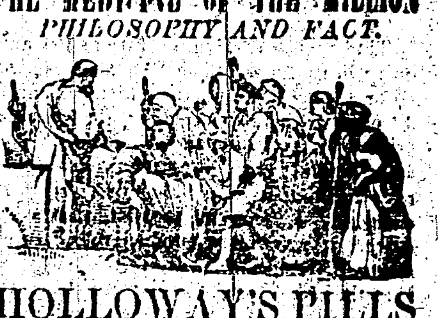
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Gibb, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. W. H. FRAZIER,
mar. 31, 1858. Administratror.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PHILLIS,

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturer, Third street, Beaver, Sign of the White Boot, (two doors West of H. Anderson's Store.) is prepared to manufacture anything in his line of business, of the best materials,—workmanship warranted.

☞ Give him a call. Jan27

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION
PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorhset. n.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds	Fever and Ague,	Venereal Affec'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inw'd wean's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits,	

_ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions in the Clerk's office for License at June Term, 1858, to wit:

Inns or Taverns.

George Frank, Phillipsburgh.
Edward M'Ginnis, Frankfort Springs.
Andrew Swaney, Shippingport.
Jacob Ross, Industry.
Cicero Turner, Borough.
Lewis Rowe, Darlington.
Joseph Darling, New Brighton.
Jesse Smith, Smith's Ferry.
R. L. Baker, Economy.
Sampson Kerr, Borough.
Andrew J. Cook, Darlington.
John H. Camp, Rochester Bor.
Samuel R. Dunlap, Bridgewater Bor.
Robert Fleming, New Brighton.
Michael Ift, New Sewickly.
Eli Mecklem, New Sewickly.

To Sell Liquors in quantities not less than one quart with other goods, wares and merchandize.

George C Speyerer, Rochester Bor.
Cross & Gardner, do. do.
John B. Johnston, *Big Beaver* Tp.
William Breitenstein, Economy Tp.
George Rauscher, New Sewickly Tp.
Francis Le Goullon, Phillipsburg.
Gabriel Miller, Hanover tp.
Clark Usselton, Industry.
A. G. McCREARY, Cl'k.
May 19th, 1858.

CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates.

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

FOR SALE.

ONE YOKE OF OXEN, and a LAND WARRANT FOR 160 ACRES. Enquire at this Office. april 28

SUMMER FALLOWS.

This branch of farm operations has antiquity in its favor. The Romans practiced it for a long period in their history, and in all parts of their dominions. The practice originated, probably, in the idea that land after several years' use, required absolute rest; and that it would thereby recruit its energies. Experience, too, doubtless showed that it was more productive after this season of rest; and hence it was supposed that the advantage was derived from the mere cessation of raising crops, and not—as the fact was and is—chiefly from the decay of vegetable matter growing wild upon it and from the absorption of nutritive gases from the atmosphere.

British husbandry makes great account of fallows. It practices "naked fallows" and "green fallows." Naked fallows means the plowing and cleaning of the land for one Summer without taking any crop from it. Green fallows means the growing of hoed crops on soil usually devoted to some kind of grain. The object of the latter is to clean the land, by hand and horse cultivation, and to bring it into fine tilth. In England, stiff soils and those which have become infested with weeds are most commonly treated to fallow. The land is thrown up into ridges in the Fall, so as to shed water quickly, and to get the benefit of the Winter frost. In the Spring it is cross-plowed, and during the Summer it is worked over as often as needful, to pulverize it well and eradicate all weeds. When the land has become full of couch grass, they practice "paring and burning." They have an implement called a breast-plow, with which they take off a few inches of the surface and throw it into heaps. This, on becoming dry, is mixed with rubbish and then burned or charred and afterwards scattered over the soil. This keeps the grass very much in check, and furnishes a rich top-dressing for the land. If the grass continues troublesome, the ground is broken up again and a "grubber" put into it, which brings the roots to the surface, from which they are then raked off and burned. This thorough work prepares the land for any crop.

In some of our Southern States, we see that the old Roman mode of Summer fallowing is still in vogue. Large fields we have observed, grown over with mulleins, thistles, and various other rank weeds, and scattering their seeds far and wide. Now, is not this land nearly as much exhausted by growing these immense crops of weeds, as it would have been, under good management, in growing regular crops? Consider, too, the injury sustained by allowing the soil to become so infested with weeds.

The common practice throughout the Northern Middle States is better, though even this may, perhaps, be improved upon a little. Many farmers plow their grass lands intended for wheat, in May or June, and let them lie until September, when they cross-plow, harrow and sow their grain. This course is generally pursued, without reference to the nature of the sod turned under. But is not this second plowing objectionable? Whatever gases are evolved by the decomposition of the grass should be left undisturbed, so as to furnish food for the young wheat; whereas, by this second plowing, they are brough to the surface and dissipated in the air. Then, again, all the roots of the grass are not killed in so short a time, and this second plowing lays them back in their original position, and they begin to grow again, very much to the injury of the wheat. Would it not be far better to use a set of light "gang-plows," which break up the surface sufficiently, without disturbing the inverted sod?

Again: might we not more generally adopt the English system of green fallows, so far as to take off some such crop as peas or beans, whose broad leaves, drawing most of their food from the air, would not exhaust the soil, and yet the cultivation of which would tend to clear the land of weeds and to bring it into fine tilth? Clover land, instead of being devoted to the usual Summer fallow, might be allowed to remain unplowed until nearly the time of sowing wheat. The sod then turned under, would afford a rich repast for the growing wheat. Sandy or loamy soils and those not infested with weeds, may often be treated in this way to great advantage.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

NOVEL METHOD TO PREVENT POTATO ROT.—Some Belgian boys, a few years since for amusement, inserted some peas into potatoes and planted them. The result was an unusual yield of peas, and a crop of tubers perfectly sound, though in a field where the potatoes were badly affected. Acting on the hint, Mr. Jackson, of Leeds, Eng., developed the theory that the potato, being deficient in nitrogen, would receive an equivalent of that article from the pea, during the time of growing and so its tendency to disease would be counteracted He then tried the experiment, inserting four or five peas into each potato, carefully avoiding injury to the eyes, and then planting in the usual way. The result was perfect success—an unusual yield of both peas and potatoes, and the latter perfectly free from disease. The tubers were found healthy the next spring, and were again planted with the same results.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE VARIOUS CROPS.—It has been estimated that the cotton crop will exceed a quarter of a million bales, and that the wheat crop will not fall short of two and a half millions of bushels. Sugar cane is looking remarkably fine, the late rains having been of immense service to it; and of corn there will be full enough for all the wants of the people.

——When you see a gentleman at midnight, sitting on the step in front of his house, combing his hair with the door scraper, you may judge he has been out to an evening party.

——An old gentleman says that he is the last man in the world that will ever tyranize over a daughter's affections. So long as she marries the man of his choice, don't care who she loves.

☞ The Columbus Fact states that the Artesian Well in the State House Yard is 1400 feet deep, and the water has risen to within four feet of the top.

☞ Avoid entering into an argument with a deaf man in a railway car, as it is sure to lead to high words.

LIST OF DEALERS

In Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the County of Beaver for the year 1858.

Borough Township.	Class.
McCreary & Anderson,	13
John Barclay & Son,	13
James Allison,	14
Benj. Adams,	14
J. C. Wilson,	14
H. Kahler,	14
Thomas Allison,	14
B. S. Ranger,	14
C. B. Hurst,	12
H. & S. H. Darragh,	14
A S Harvey,	14
I N Atkins,	14
David Ramsey,	14
Hugh Anderson,	14
William Warrick,	14
J S Everich,	14
Big Beaver.	
William Eakin,	13
J. B. Johnston,	14
John B. Rowe,	14
Darlington.	
J White & Co.	13
J C Duff,	13
J. R. Elder,	14
A. M. Mecklem,	13
Economy Township.	
John Nichols,	14
J & W Breitenstein (with liquors)	12
William Keiser,	14
Samuel Baker,	14
Fallston Borough.	
Duncan, Edgar & Co.,	11
George C. Bradshaw,	13
William Cannon jr,	14
Freedom borough.	
J. T. & C. W. Fisher,	14
Wagoner & Lowry,	14
John H. Hetchie,	14
McConnell and Bentel,	14
Charles Graham & Co.	14
Greene Tp.	
Charles Calhoun,	14
J H Diehl & Co,	13
T C Spencer,	14
Michael Chrisler,	14
Joseph Hall.	13
John Galbraith,	13
Hanover Tp.	
William H Frazier,	13
James Morrison,	13
H Moore,	14
Harmony Tp.	
B L Baker, (trustee)	14
Hopewell Tp.	
Scott and Orr,	14
J. P. McKenzie,	14
Independence Tp.	
D McCallister,	14
Industry Tp.	
Charles Hays,	14
F W Walker,	14
Marion Tp.	
William Buhl,	14
George Rehmler,	14
New Sewickly Tp.	
C Kashner,	14
Jacob Wagner,	14
George Rousher,	14
Eli Mecklem,	14
North Sewickly Tp.	
George Alexander,	14
New Brighton Bor.	
H T and J Reeves,	13
William Kennedy,	11
M McLaughlin,	14
L Farran,	14
M Gilliland,	12
J B Anderson,	14
John Sargent,	14
H & J Hipple,	14
Lewis Danayger,	14
S J Bonfield,	14
William Hartley,	14
Thomas Morgan,	14
Ohio Tp.	
S J Blackamore and Co,	12
J B Smith and Co,	12
Sam'l McFarland, (with liquors,)	12
Kerr and Rayl,	14
Phillipsburg.	
F Le Goulon,	14
Anthony Knapper,	14
Raccoon tp.	
John McKibbin,	14
William Sterling, Jr.	14
W and A Harrison,	14
John Calhoun,	14
McKibbin and Weygandt,	14
Dougherty and Dobbs,	14
Rochester Bor.	
John Stiles,	13
Phillip Rees,	13
Wm D Johnston,	13
B De Forest (agent,)	14
R L Hegins,	14
William Alexander,	14
Cross and Gardner,	12
David Cohn,	14
G C Speyerer, (with liquors,)	12
John Conway,	14
South Beaver.	
William McKey,	14
William McMillin,	14

Compound Medicines, &c.

Borough.	
O Cunningham,	3
S Smith,	3
Big Beaver.	
John B. Rowe,	4
New Brighton.	
John Sargent,	3
Francis Hoops,	4
M Gilliland,	4
Rochester Bor.	
Louisa Kaiser,	3
Louisa E Kaiser,	3
Distillers. *Harmony.*	
R L Baker, (Trustee,)	10
Eating Houses. *Rochester Borough.*	
John Stiles,	8
Samuel Johnston,	8
William Johnston,	8

Those in the 11th class are estimated to make annual sales amounting to from $15,000 to $20,000; 12th class from $10,000 to $15 000; 13th class from $5,000 to $10,000; 14th class from $1,000 to $5,000.

☞ The appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Beaver, on the 10th day of June next, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS M. TAYLOR,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.
May 10, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, upon reasonable terms, their STEAM SAW MILL, situated in the Borough of Hookstown. The location is among the best in the County, being located in a well timbered region of country, always enjoying a very liberal patronage. A description of the Mill is unnecessary, as it will recommend herself to persons desiring to purchase; suffice it to say, fearless of contradiction, that it is the best frame boiler Engine and other machinery necessary for a Saw Mill, south of the Ohio River. The only reason of the present owners for disposing of said property, is the fact of being engaged in other business, which requires almost the whole of their attention. Persons desiring to purchase a good paying property, would do well to call soon.

SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE & CO.
Hookstown, Mar. 10, 1858.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch insert four months and send bill to this office.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—50 Bushels Chester county GOURD SEED CORN, saved expressly for seed, of the first quality, at
ap21 JAS. WARDROP'S.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS'
PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES Hampton,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 panes, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping, have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1ST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact that their being the best treatises upon these subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, complete in six numbers, 24 quarto pages each, on fine Demy paper, with the author's directions for teaching, the most thorough system for school instruction published, 12½ cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; postage 17 cents, on application to the publishers, W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞ Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the pen. jan13'58.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, *Ohio*; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI.
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal. or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

List of Causes.

For Trial at June Term 1858, commencing first Monday (7th) June 1858.

James Dundas et al	vs	James *Patterson.*
James Little	vs	David Alexrnder:
Richard Beeson et al	vs	Henry *Stauffer,*
James Dillon	vs	O. & *Pa.* R. R. Co.
James K. Calhoun	vs	same
John M'Cauley	vs	James Sterling et al
Pitts. & Steubenville R. R. Co.	vs	Othuiel Woodrow.
A. P. Dutcher	vs	John Duff,
Amos Ewing	vs	*Walter* Johnston.
Sarah Russell	vs	David Smith et al
Michael Kelly	vs	Pitts. F. *W.* & C. R. R. Co.
Duncan, Edgar & Co	vs	Howell James.
Alice *Ann* Kelly et al	vs	Hugh Donaldson.
same	vs	same

MATTHEW S. QUAY, *Proth'y.*
May, 5th 1858.

KERR'S HOTEL.
Corner of Third St., and Branch Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

THE subscriber, (late proprietor of the 'Gormly House,) has purchased and fitted up for a HOTEL, the large brick building recently owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. John Shivelay, opposite the Store of D. Ramsey, Esq. The stand is conveniently located with regard to the several approaches of travel by railway, canal, &c. being nearly opposite and contiguous to the Beaver Station of the Cleve. & Pittsburgh Railroad. The house is pleasantly situated, roomy and commodious, and well adapted for the entertainment of travellers and visitors. It is also provided with sufficient stabling, &c.

He respectfully requests his friends and former customers to call with him and continue their patronage, with the assurance that no pains or attention will be omitted to accommodate and render comfortable *all* who may make his house their home or stopping place. His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and his charges for boarding and lodging &c., in every case as moderate and reasonable as they can be procured elsewhere in the vicinity. S. KERR.
April 21, 1858.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some plases quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesahe agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats

Overcoats, Frocks; Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Flush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Baglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of *Wool*, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders; Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

FRUIT! FRUIT!!

A choice lot of FRUIT, carefully put up, and constantly on hand, and for sale at the following figures—

Peaches, 50c. ℔ can.
Plums, 40,
Cherries, 40,
Currants, (g) 38,
Elderberries, 38,
Gooseberries, 40,
Tomatoes, 25.

☞ A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.
A. BESTWICK,
(feb24) New Brighton, *Pa.*,

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having made some change in their business, are anxious to have their old accounts settled, and will proceed to collect the same, if not paid by the 1st day of May.
Apr. 21, '58. M. & S. H. DARRAGH.

EARLY CORN.—KING PHILIP, EARLY YORK and a few bushels of the DUTTON.
ap12 JAS. WARDROP.

CORN! CORN!!

CASH paid for CORN, at the ROCHESTER STARCH FACTORY.
March 3d, 1858.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

FOR SALE.

ONE YOKE OF OXEN, and a LAND WARRANT FOR 160 ACRES. Enquire at this Office. (april 28)

BEAVER ACADEMY.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

THIS Institution offers unusual inducements to those wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of the branches usually taught in such schools, including English Branches, Book-Keeping, Natural, Mental and Moral Science, Mathematics and Classics. An extensive collection of Philosophical Apparatus gives unrivaled advantage to the Department of Natural Science. Owing to the endowment fund, the terms are lower than in any similar institution. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months, and each session into two quarters. Second session begins February 1st, and ends the last of June. Second quarter begins April 19th. No student admitted for less than a quarter. For particulars address either of the Principals,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

REV. J. A. M'GILL, Principal.
MRS. J. B. M'GILL, Associate Principal.
MISS M. J. HAFT, }
" E. C MOORE, } Assistant Teachers.
" M. J. LEDLIE, }

Under the careful and active supervision of the Board of Trustees, the faithful and efficient discharge of duty by the Teachers, and the kind patronage of its numerous friends, this Department of the Institution has been more than usually prospered during the past and present Sessions.

Terms, per Session of 22 Weeks.

Boarding, Light and Room furnished,	$50 00
Tuition same as in male department.	
EXTRAS PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS.	
Instruction Piano Music,	$8 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Instruction on Guitar,	8 00
Vocal Music,	1 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	5 00
Oil Painting,	8 00
French Language,	5 00

There will be accommodations furnished for sixty boarders in the Seminary.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

C. W. MATEER, Principal,
M. DUFF, Assistant.

The Board of Trustees have purchased large and commodious buildings, for the use of this Department, affording a large number of excellent rooms for students. The buildings have been placed under the charge of the Teachers, who are prepared to accommodate boarders on the most reasonable terms, and will exercise a parental care over those placed in their charge. Boarding and room furnished, will not exceed $1,87 per week.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter of 11 weeks.

English Branches,	$2 50
" " with Natural Philosophy or Physiology,	3 50
" " with Book-keeping Chemistry, Higher Mathematics or Classics,	4 00

Experiments and Lectures on Chemistry—extra.
Beaver, April 28, 1858.

B. WOLFF, JR.,
(SUCCESSOR TO WOLFF & LANE.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Corner of Liberty & St. Clair sts,
PITTSBURG, PA.

IS just receiving an extensive and well selected stock of HARDWARE. Having purchased my goods direct from the Manufacturers, on the best CASH terms I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers in a well selected stock at such LOW PRICES as will defy competition. My stock comprises the best brands of

Cutlery, Saddlery,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
CARPENTERS AND BLACKSMITH
TOOLS, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, RAKES,

and all other varieties of Agricultural Implements.

I have also the agency for the sale of SEYMOUR'S CELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING and LACE LEATHER; articles unsurpassed in quality and price. I would cordially invite persons visiting the city to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
April 14, 1858—3mos

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.

HAVING leased and refitted the room lately occupied by P. B. Young, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have brought on a lot of the best GROCERIES and PROVISIONS the market affords, such as Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Syrup; Tobacco; Snuff; Soap; Candles; Rice, and fifty thousand things too numerous to mention, usually kept in a grocery store.

ALSO—Notions, such as Stockings, Gloves, Combs, Spool Cotton, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. With a General Assortment of Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Feed, Corn meal, White Fish, Mackerel, and Codfish, Green and Black Teas, from 50 cts to $1 00. The very highest Cash Price paid for Oats, Corn, Butter and Eggs, and all Country Produce. ☞ Give us a Call, and try our Goods—Low for Cash. Remember the Place P. B. Young's old Stand, 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.
Beaver, Apr. 14. '58. J. S. EVERICH.

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago. Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.
Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.
Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.
Oct. 22, 1856 O. CUNNINGHAM.

GORMLY HOUSE.
By H. C. M'Cullough

THE undersigned informs his friends, and the Public, that he has taken the above House, in Beaver, west of the Court House, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and promises every exertion to render entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. GIVE US A CALL.
H. C. McCULLOUGH.
Beaver, April 20, 1858.

J. B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the first brick building West of the Western Star office, 3rd street. ap21,'58

SEED SWEET POTATOES—Jersey Seed will be kept in store till 1st of May.
ap21 JAS. WARDROP.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, in Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at *Beaver*, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1858, for confirmation and allowance:

The Account of John Scott and J R M'Cune, Executors of the estate of Margaret Buchanan, deceased.

The Account of Wm K Boden, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Rhodes, dec'd.

The Account of Elizabeth Knight and Lewis Knight, Administrators of the estate of David Knight, dec'd.

The Account of John Culbertson, Administrator of the estate of Robert Culbertson, dec'd.

The Account of Robert C Scott, Administrator of the estate of George Nevin, dec'd.

The Account of Christian *Black* and John Hessen, Administrators of the estate of John S Creece, deceased.

The Account of Robert Wallace, Administrator of the estate of Elisabeth Wallace, dec'd.

The Account of Robert Wallace, Executor of the estate of George *Swezey*, dec'd.

The Account of Benj. *Whisler*, Administrator of the estate of Mary Oldham, dec'd.

The Account of John Cooper and *M* Springer, Administrators of the estate of John Cooper, deceased.

The Account of Jacob *Wimer* and Wm *Morrison*, Executors of the estate of John Wimer, deceased.

The Account of Joseph Irwin and John Whisler, Administrators of the estate of John Boles, deceased.

The Account of Martha Small and P L Grim, Administrators of the estate of Henry *Small*, deceased.

The Account of *Mary* Sterling, Executor of the estate of Robert Sterling, dec'd, and Wm. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Robert McFerran, dec'd., who was Executor of Robert Sterling, dec'd.

The Account of Andrew Stewart, Administra.or of the estate of Harriet Crowell, dec'd.

The Account of P L Grim, acting Administrator of the estate of Joshua Logan, dec'd

The Account of P L Grim, Administrator of the estate of Gilbert Donley, dec'd.

The Account of Elizabeth Dunlap, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Hayward, dec'd.

The Account of R *M* Rhodes, Guardian of George W. Powell, minor son of Wm. Powell, deceased.

Also, Account of same, Guardian of Mary E. William, Sarah Jane, Elijah and Ann Eliza Powell, minor children of Eleazer Powell, jr., deceased.

The Account of R D Hudson, Guardian of Margaret Jane McKean, minor child of Daniel McKean, dec'd.

The Account of John May, Guardian of Miss M Fisher, minor child of Henry Fisher, dec'd.

The Account of Nicholas Guittermeitt, Guardian of Jacob, Frederick and Mary, minor children of Frederick Deitrich, dec'd.

The Account of Andrew Cole, Guardian of Joseph McCoy, minor son of Hugh McCoy, dec'd.

S. B. WILSON, Register.
Beaver, May 8, 1858.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
OVER 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
AT KAHLER'S BOOK STORE,
Bridgewater, Pa,

NEW Supply, New Styles! direct from the East, AT and BELOW Pittsburgh prices.

FOR CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mind, here you have the paper at HOME.
1st, you can easily get an additional bolt.
2d, Return if you have bought too much.
3d, Exchange the bolt if your lady don't like it.

STATIONERY.

(20 different kinds of Letter Paper.) Bibles, Hymn, School and miscellaneous books, in large assortments.

To accommodate our customers, all kinds of Books, if not at hand, will be ordered and procured within a short time, and without extra charge; that is, without charging more than the regular Pittsburgh prices

Bridgewater Book Store.
Mar. 17, '58.

Town Property for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a BRICK DWELLING, on Third street, and formerly occupied by David Somers. dec'd. The house is two stories high, with good cellar and attic; contains two rooms and kitchen on first floor, and three rooms on second floor. Also, a half lot, with fruit trees, stable, &c., thereon.—Terms easy. For further information inquire at this Office, or of MARY SOMERS.
Beaver, March 24, 1854.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities: our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods,

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.
Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

NOTICE.

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May, For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.
Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

Just Received

A large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of
A. BESTWICK.
New *Brighton*, Sept.

Dunap, Levis & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADE HAMPTON & CO.
MANUFACT'RS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,
NO. 96 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.)

JOHN M. DUNLAP, }
JOS. S. LEVIS, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
JESSE B. KILGORE, }

Ball's Ohio Mower.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, having become the sole owners of Ball's celebrated and original Ohio Mower, for Pennsylvania, are building these machines for the harvest of '58, of the best materials, selected for the purpose, and finished in superior style. The unprecedented demand for this Mower during the past seasons, and its universal success over every other Mower in the field, is a sure guaranty that the farmers will examine this machine before purchasing others, similar, somewhat, in appearance, but having none of the tested merits of Ball's celebrated Ohio Mower.

WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS, Pitts.
Office at *Wardrop's* Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, No. 47 Fifth street.

General Agents—W. H. MCNARY, Canonsburgh, Pa. J. CALDWELL, Bakerstown, Pa.
May 18, 1858.

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mu l muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOAS ALLISON.

Freedom bor.	"	19,	S. Furnier's,
Brighton Tp.	"	20,	D. Morgan's,
Pulaski,	"	21,	Robt. Wallace's,
Moon,	"	25,	Wm. Elliott, Esq's,

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 74, March Term, '57.

In the matter of the Assignment of Shannon R. Workman to Marmaduke Wilson. March 20, 1858, on motion of R. P. Roberts, Esq., the Court appoint J. H. Wilson, Esq. an Auditor, to distribute the assets in the hands of the Assignee amongst the creditors.

BEAVER COUNTY SS:
A True Extract from the Record.
Attest,
MATTHEW S. QUAY, Pro.

Take notice that the Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., where the creditors are requested to be present with the evidence of their respective claims.
Apr. 21, '58. JOS. H. WILSON, Auditor.
(Star copy.)

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver*? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
ap18–1y

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.
R. D. COOPER.

Farm for Sale,

THE undersigned offers for sale FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of land, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, within three miles of the borough of Beaver, and being a portion of the tract owned by Maj. Henry Small, dec'd. Most of the above is under fence. Thirty acres are cleared. There are several never-failing springs of water, and an abundance of Cannel and Bituminous Coal.

☞ For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Sharon. S. ECOFF.
mar24.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than ano other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.
☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

SHARON STEAM MILL.

R. DARRAGH & CO., having purchased the property known as the 'SHARON MILLS,' and having put up new machinery, and renovated the old, both for Sawing and Grinding, and secured the services of an experienced Miller, they are prepared to furnish a first rate article of Flour, and all kinds of Feed, as well as a complete assortment of Lumber, Lath, &c. ☞ The highest market price will be paid in Cash for good Wheat, and all kinds of Grain.

R. DARRAGH,
S. ECOFF,
mar17 JAMES DARRAGH.

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa, Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap8

SEEDS FOR DAIRYMEN AND STOCK-FEEDERS viz: Sugar Beet, Belgian and Orange Carrots, and Turnips of all the approved sorts, for sale wholesale and retail at the Seed Warehouse, No. 47 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.
ap21 JAS. WARDROP.

M. B. WELSH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa
July 15 1857. 1y.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Dec. 9. 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.